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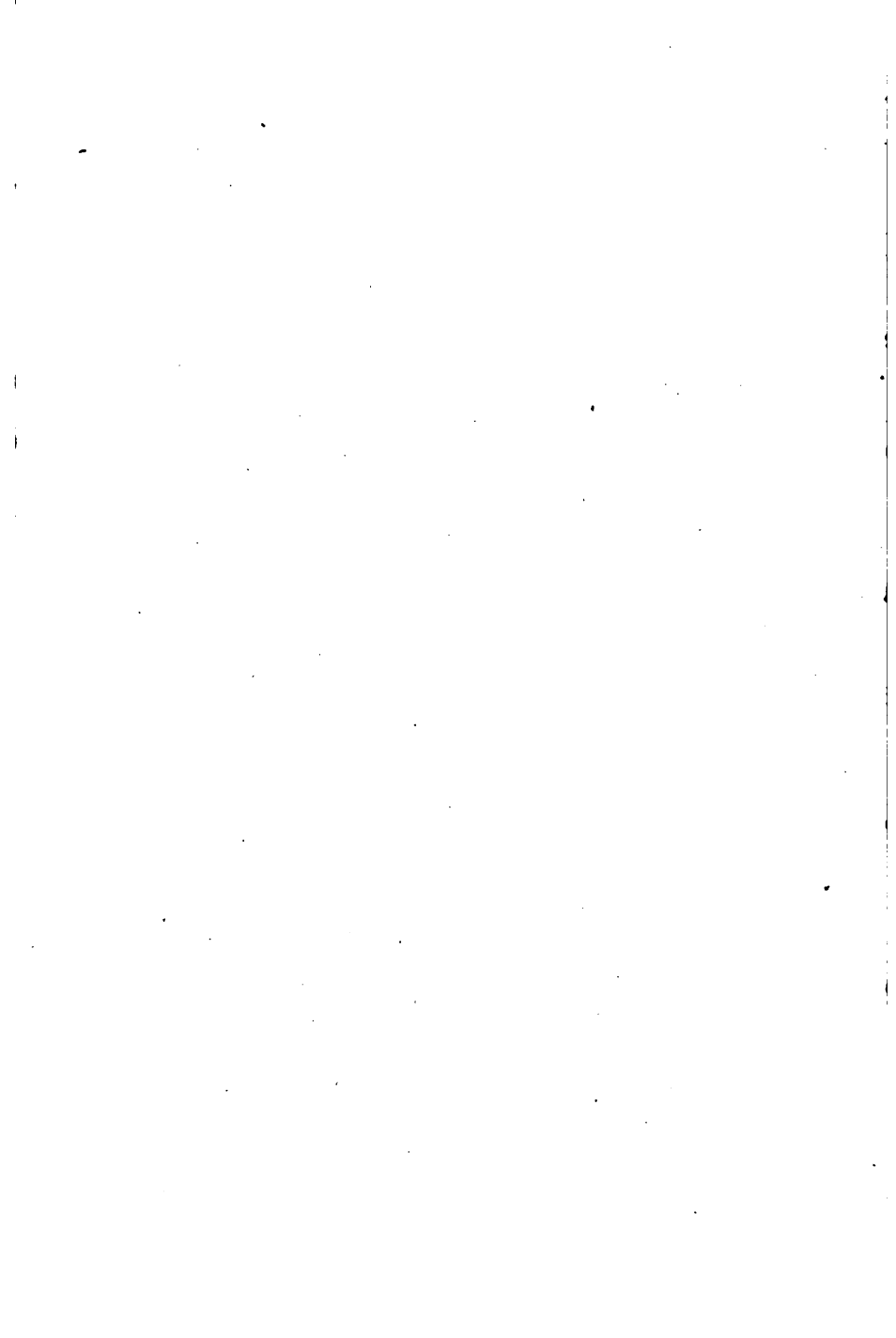
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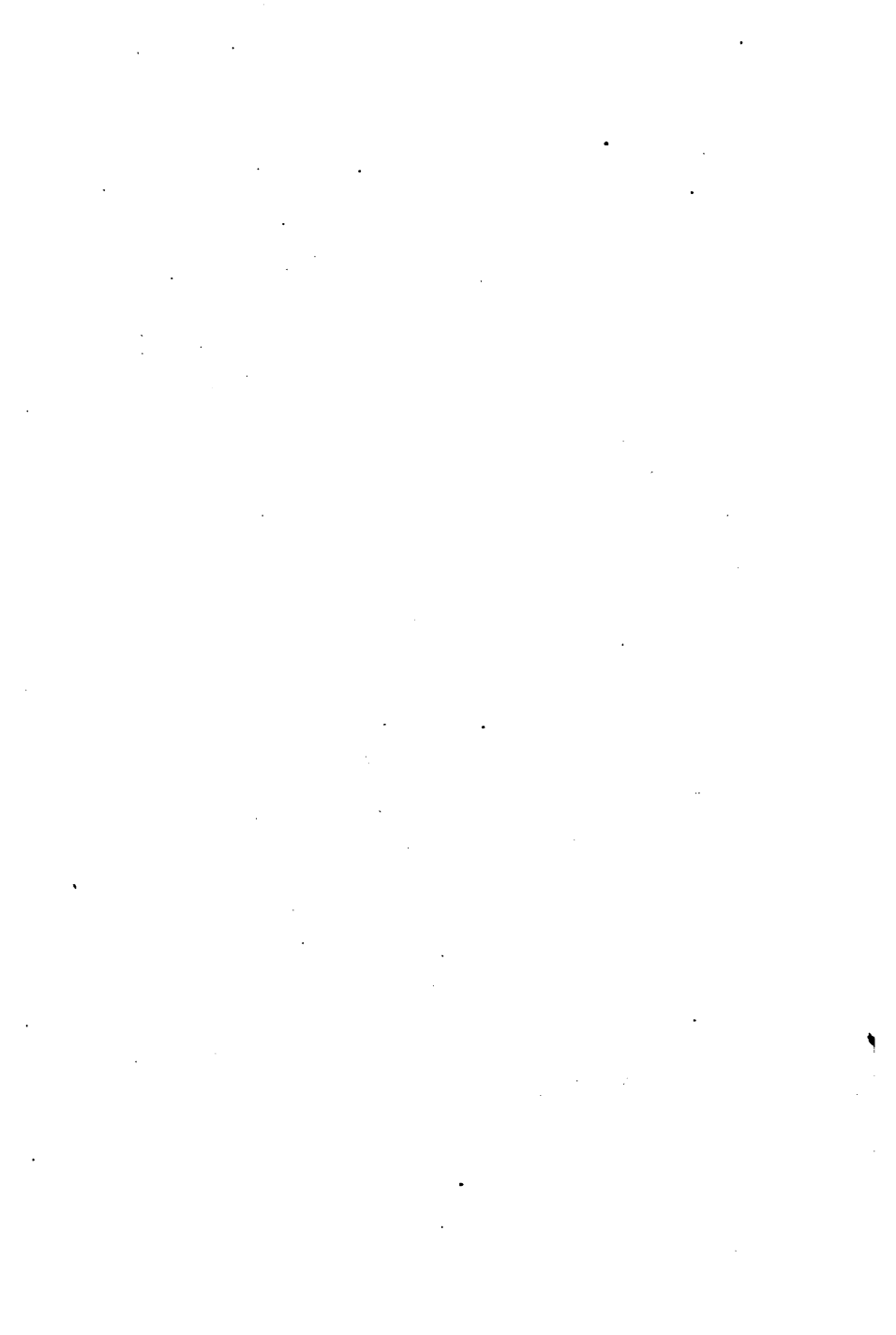


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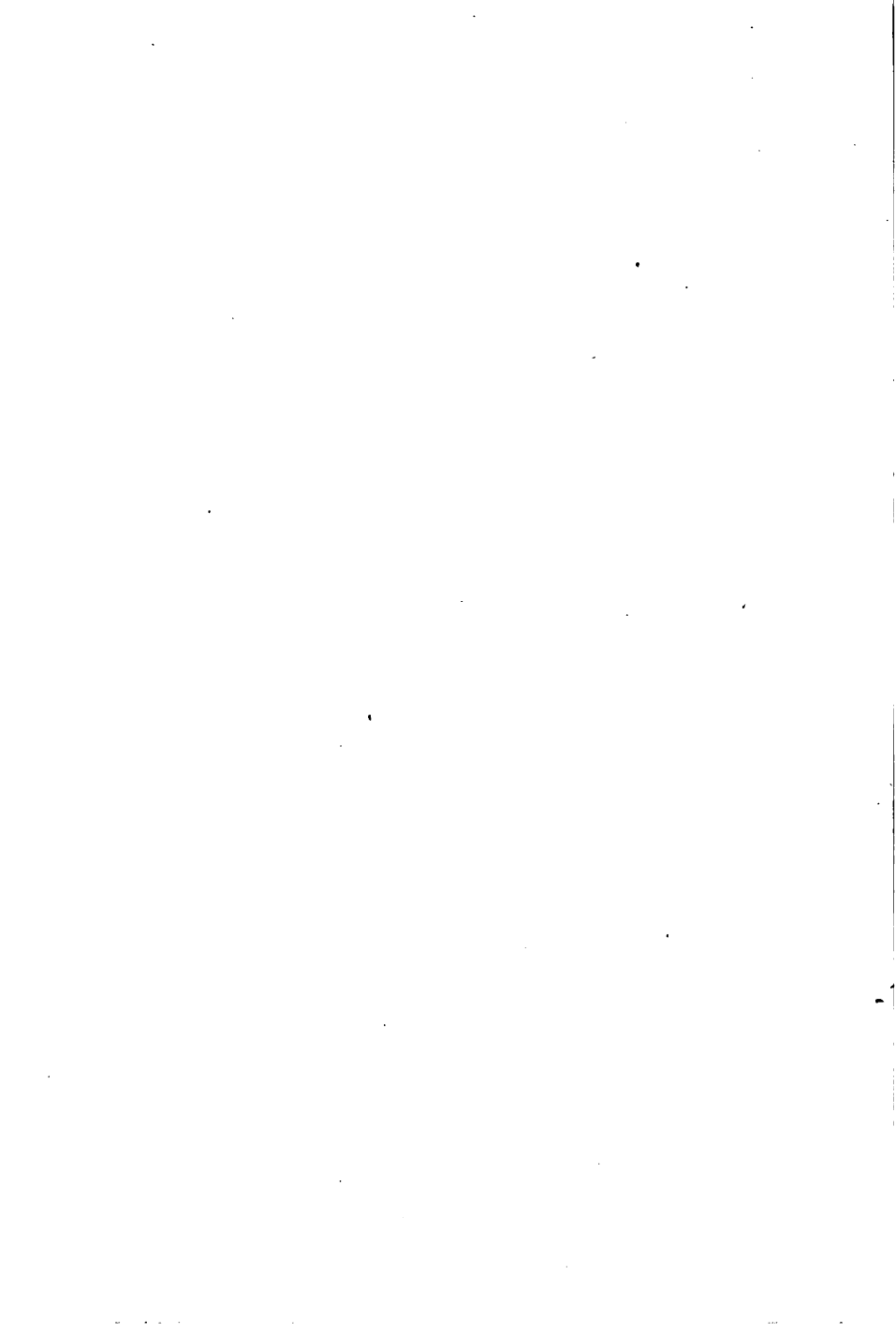




IOWA CHRONICLES
OF THE
WORLD WAR



THE RED CROSS IN IOWA



CHRONICLES OF THE WORLD WAR
EDITED BY BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH

THE RED CROSS IN IOWA

BY

EARL S. FULLBROOK

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II

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EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

To preserve substantial uniformity in the books which appear in the series of *Iowa Chronicles of the World War*, the history of *The Red Cross in Iowa* by Mr. Fullbrook is published in two volumes — although the contents of the two books present an unbroken account of the Red Cross in Iowa during the World War.

Each volume is paged separately; but the chapters are numbered consecutively through the entire work, as are also the notes and references. At the end of each volume the notes and references follow the text to which they relate. A complete table of contents and a consolidated index, as well

as this editor's introduction, appear in each volume. The author's preface is found in the first volume only.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND EDITOR
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY IOWA

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VIII

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN

THERE was probably no phase of Red Cross activity that received as much time and attention from chapters, branches, and auxiliaries as did the production of supplies. No doubt there were some individuals to be found who believed that the one and only function of the Red Cross was the preparation of surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles and the forwarding of them to be distributed by other Red Cross workers. It was that branch of Red Cross service in which the women of every community found something they could do. It was the means by which millions of women made their greatest contribution to their country and to victory in the World War.

In the words of a mother of three young men who were wearing the khaki, this field was her "training camp". Concerning the work she had this to say:

It is for me my military duty. It gives me a chance to be a soldier with my sons. . . . Curiously, even if my boys are in the hospital to which this garment goes, I want it to be worn by some other mother's boy;

and I want my boys to wear the things made by some other mother. Some way it seems to me to make motherhood go deeper.

Perhaps it will be worn by some black man or some black boy from Africa who will think it is funny; perhaps some young French officer; perhaps some Italian peasant, like my iceman; perhaps some wounded German prisoner — and I have the privilege of giving to the soldiers of the world.²⁴

This field, to be sure, does not represent the only one in which the women of the land served the Red Cross: they were a vital factor in all Red Cross work. But here was a field which, by its very nature, was almost entirely reserved for women.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Recognizing that in time of war there would be a strong desire among the people at home to do something to ease the life of the men in the army and navy, and realizing that this desire would probably be expressed, as in previous wars, by sending to the men in the military forces articles not furnished them by the government, the Red Cross laid its plans to utilize this potential force to the greatest advantage. Consequently an organization was developed by which the Red Cross directed and correlated the efforts of millions of women in the production

of hospital garments, hospital supplies, surgical dressings, knitted articles, refugee clothing, and comfort kits for enlisted men and civilians.

The first step in this direction was taken in March, 1917, when there was created within the Department of Military Relief the Bureau of Red Cross Supply Service. This bureau had to do with supplies intended for the relief and comfort of soldiers and sailors. More specifically its objects were: (1) to afford full information of the standard, kind, and quality of all supplies for military relief; (2) to collect, inspect, and store until needed, supplies produced for that purpose; (3) to distribute supplies of the right kind and quality at the right place at the right time, and to be able to do so upon any and every request of the army and navy; and (4) to stimulate the production of useful, standardized material, not only by chapters and members of the Red Cross, but by all interested organizations and by citizens generally.³²⁵

With the reorganization of the Red Cross after the creation of the War Council, there was established at Washington and in each of the divisions, a Woman's Bureau and a Bureau of Transportation and Supplies. The more important duties of the Woman's Bureau were to study the production of supplies by lay workers; to supervise and standardize the supplies

made by chapters; to arrange for the inspection of the finished articles; to standardize work-rooms and the appointment and training of instructors and workers. To the Bureau of Transportation and Supplies fell the responsibility of securing and storing raw materials and supplies to be sold to chapters; filling chapter requisitions for material; receiving, storing, and forwarding finished supplies; and arranging for domestic transportation. These two bureaus, then, were both concerned with the operation of the supply service.³²⁶

In each chapter there were various committees working under the supervision of these bureaus in carrying out the general program. And of course it was the work done by the chapter members under the direction of these committees that actually produced the supplies. The chapter committees suggested by the Central Division included the following under the supervision of the above-mentioned bureaus: (1) hospital supplies and garments, (2) surgical dressings, (3) general supplies, knitting, and similar activities, (4) instruction for women, (5) warehousing and shipping, and (6) purchasing and distribution.³²⁷

The bureaus at Washington, through their corresponding bureaus in the divisions, guided the production of supplies in a general way.

Those at the head of the organization were best able to learn the real needs and to find out what supplies would best benefit the fighting forces. After deciding on the things to be produced they tried to standardize each article, and specific directions were furnished each chapter showing how they should be made. As the war progressed better ways were constantly found for making the various articles, and this necessitated the constant forwarding of new directions to chapters. Thus, at the outset, there were scarcely two sweaters that looked alike. After a time, as the result of a process of coordination, chapter production was successfully standardized. Specifications furnished for chapter products were "so automatically definite that sick soldiers looked like twins in hospital garments and socks were always mates."³²⁸

Only a few hundred thousand women were engaged in chapter production work prior to America's entrance into the war, and only a partial attempt had been made to standardize the articles they were sending to war-stricken Europe. Upon America's entrance into the war the call was sent out for the chapters to work incessantly and produce as much as possible. Those in control had no previous record of production to guide them. Furthermore they were

unable to tell just what would be needed. But later, when the productive power became known and it became possible to tell what was needed and how much, a system of allotting a definite quota to each chapter was adopted. Quotas were assigned to the divisions by National Headquarters. The divisions then assigned quotas to each of their chapters which, in turn, split them up among their branches and auxiliaries. These quotas called upon each chapter to supply a certain number of specified articles, and the chapters were to be governed in their work by these quotas.³²⁹

During the first part of the war it was a common practice for chapters to buy their materials in the open market instead of from their division headquarters. Delays in securing material ordered from their division and other circumstances caused chapters in many instances to purchase their supplies direct. The disadvantages of such a practice became more and more evident as time passed. Chapters were appealed to not to buy materials in the open market, for in so doing they were simply bidding against the government and Red Cross buyers, with a probability of dislocating the market and raising prices. It was pointed out that although at any one time any chapter might be able to get a quicker delivery, it would do so only at the

expense of other chapters and its own future welfare.³³⁰

Early in the year 1918, when the demand for chapter supplies was increasing, the shortage of materials, especially gauze, became so acute that it was necessary to suspend operations in some of the workrooms where surgical dressings were being made. Greater control of chapter production in order to limit the output to actual needs was decided upon as a result of this situation. An agreement was reached with the War Industries Board whereby the Red Cross was to receive priorities in delivery and the same prices as any of the government departments with the understanding that this control would be rigidly adhered to. It was also agreed that chapters would buy through the Red Cross supply service and not in the open market.³³¹

When supplies were completed they were shipped by the chapters to their division headquarters or to some designated place of collection. Here the supplies were inspected and, if necessary, repacked with but one kind of article in a box and shipped to New York or other points from which they were sent across the water or to camps and hospitals in this country.³³² One great difficulty facing the Red Cross was the giving of supplies directly to

soldiers by the chapters. A great number of chapters furnished outfits to the men going from their own locality and many more would have liked to do so. But this was opposed to the Red Cross policy for it meant a frequent duplication of work and the distribution of supplies without regard to the greatest need.

THE WORKROOMS

A large proportion of the supplies turned out by Red Cross chapters during the war were made in the thousands of workrooms scattered throughout the country. Practically every chapter and branch and many auxiliaries had their own workrooms. No village or crossroads was too small or too remote to harbor one of these "human production plants". In the cities and larger population centers there were many of these workrooms established where the workers gathered to make the Red Cross articles.

These places became the centers of production for Red Cross supplies. Here the women of the land gathered to make the many things needed in the Red Cross program. It was required that all surgical dressings be made in authorized workrooms under trained direction. Here most of the hospital and refugee garments were also made; while the knitted goods

were turned out, for the most part, in spare moments — the spare moments of many women running far into the night.³³³

At the head of the workroom organization stood the director, and under her were others in charge of the several phases of the work. In the case of surgical dressings very strict regulations prevailed: all dressings had to be made in properly equipped rooms under qualified supervision to insure the necessary cleanliness and efficient workmanship. Although other supplies were at times made outside, the workrooms were the center of activity. Here the materials were issued; here many of the garments were made; and here the finished products were inspected and packed. Certain qualified workers were placed in charge of each branch of the work.

A white apron with long sleeves and the coif was the recognized costume of the Red Cross workroom. The apron was required to be worn in all workrooms, and in all surgical dressing rooms the head had to be covered. If desired by the committee in charge of a workroom, colored veils might be worn to distinguish those in charge of the room. When used the blue coif was to be worn by the one in charge and the red coifs by those assisting her. The blue and red coifs could always be decorated with the

Red Cross emblem: when any woman had given thirty-two hours of service in the workroom she was entitled to wear the Red Cross emblem on her apron; after seventy-two hours it could be worn on the white coif; and after one hundred and twenty-eight hours a small red ribbon could be placed below the Red Cross emblem on the apron. Persons who had had the first course in surgical dressings were permitted to wear a one inch band of red around the sleeve and those who had completed the second course could wear a four inch band.³³⁴

With the development of this branch of Red Cross activity it was necessary to instruct the workers in making the various supplies. Especially was expert instruction absolutely essential in the making of the different kinds of surgical dressings. To prepare workers, classes were arranged for and qualified instructors secured to give the course. When activities began there were comparatively few persons in the country able to give such instruction. Many of the smaller communities had to obtain instructors from the outside or send representatives to take the course in some other town. Those who had taken the training were in turn able to instruct others, and eventually all those who wished could secure the instruction and so a sufficient number of workers were trained to

supervise the work in the workrooms where surgical dressings were being made.

ORGANIZATION IN IOWA

The production of supplies by Iowa chapters was, of course, carried on under the general supervision of the proper bureaus in the Central Division. In addition there were certain officials appointed to assist with the work in the State. In December, 1917, State Director Kepford announced the appointment of Mrs. Helen Howell Windsor, of Des Moines, to be director of the Bureau of Woman's Work for Iowa. Chapters were notified that she would be available should any chapter need her counsel. As her assistants, Mrs. Ralph L. Read was placed in charge of surgical dressings and Mrs. B. F. Kauffman in charge of hospital garments and supplies. In the following June, Mrs. Windsor was made an associate director of the Bureau of Development of the Central Division and assigned to Iowa. The work of these women was largely concerned with the inspection and standardization of goods from those chapters shipping to the Des Moines station.³³⁵

The chapters in the western half of Iowa sent their finished products to the Iowa shipping station at Des Moines, where they were inspected, repacked, and sent to points of distribution.

This station was established early in the war and continued until after the signing of the armistice.³³⁶

WORKROOMS IN IOWA

Iowa chapters turned in every direction to secure workrooms: they were established in city halls, courthouses, schoolhouses, vacant storerooms, and in some cases in private homes. Probably in a majority of instances they were able to secure such workrooms rent free, their use being donated by the city or county, or private companies and individuals. Once established these workrooms became the center of Red Cross activity in the community.

Dubuque was the first city in the State to establish a Red Cross workshop, which was opened in November, 1916.³³⁷

This chapter early developed a corps of trained workers and was turning out a large amount of products, while most of the chapters of the State were just getting organized. Workers were sent from here to other parts of the State to help other chapters get started in the making of supplies.³³⁸

The central workroom of the Dubuque chapter was in a somewhat unique location, being in the handsome barroom of the Julien Hotel. This room had been fitted up in the latest

and most elaborate manner for a bar and all the fittings were of mahogany. The bar itself reached around three sides of the large room. Back of the bar were innumerable cases and two large built-in refrigerators. Just after the fittings were installed and before the place was ever used for its original purpose, prohibition went into effect. So the proprietor of the hotel generously donated the room to the Red Cross. Heat was also donated by the hotel; the telephone company installed free telephone service; and the electric company furnished the current for lighting.³³⁹

Another chapter to secure an early start in this branch of service was that in Webster County. This chapter, which was organized in 1916, maintained a workroom in the municipal building and made kits for the soldiers on the Mexican Border. As this chapter developed its work for the World War there were twelve workrooms established in the city of Fort Dodge and thirty-four in the surrounding county.³⁴⁰ Burlington opened a workshop in February, 1917, and this was later removed to larger quarters when the Iowa State Savings Bank donated eleven rooms for office and workshop. At Sioux City the Red Cross was given three floors of the new Woodbury County courthouse and was furnished free heat, light, and janitor service.³⁴¹

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Occasionally it became necessary for the State and division officers to impress upon particular chapters the necessity of abiding by the general rules and regulations of the Red Cross. The problems arising from the relationship of branches and chapters — such as the lack of cooperation, the failure of chapters to keep branches posted concerning new directions, and questions of shipment and inspection — have already been considered. But these were not the only problems.³⁴²

Chapters were frequently reminded of the failure on their part to follow carefully the standard directions. Each article was carefully standardized and if the goods sent to shipping stations were not according to specifications considerable work was involved in their re-making. Sometimes, no doubt, the failure to comply with directions was due to carelessness or to a lack of appreciation of the need of following specifications closely. Sometimes there probably was a misunderstanding of the directions or the directions failed to arrive. This applied especially to branches that were not kept fully informed by their chapters. All directions and changes therein were sent to the chapters and were supposed to be furnished by them to the branches. When the chapters fell

down on their job, as was sometimes the case, the branches were not to blame if their supplies were not up to the latest requirements.³⁴³

The confusion that resulted from the failure to follow instructions is seen in the following quotation from the *Central Division Bulletin*:

Will Chapters kindly inspect their shipments a little more thoroughly before sending to us? We find many trousers of the pajamas without drawstrings, and jackets without any buttons or buttonholes. Also tapes are only wanted where tapes are asked for. . . . In one shipment recently received there were sixty pair of bed socks all too short to go on a man's foot. Also we receive pajama trousers without any jackets, and jackets without any trousers.³⁴⁴

Not infrequently directions were merely thrown into the waste basket, no attention being paid to them. Thus the State director found that on numerous occasions mail from both his office and the Central Division offices was consigned to the waste basket, sometimes without being opened. In several instances chairmen, having received instructions sent out by the State or division workers, decided that they were not important and disposed of them without passing them on to the proper persons. A bulletin from the office of the State director announced to the chapters of Iowa that it was

imperative that all instructions be read and acted upon, and he suggested that officers unwilling to comply with the policy of the American Red Cross should resign and make room for those willing to follow orders.⁸⁴⁵

Rules were very strict in requiring that surgical dressings be made in the Red Cross workrooms. Yet in some instances materials for this purpose were permitted to be taken from the workroom and made up by individuals or groups in other places. The State director, as a result of such practices, issued a circular letter to all the chapters of Iowa emphasizing the rule that all surgical and hospital dressings were to be made under the supervision of certified instructors in the workrooms and that no materials should be made up elsewhere.⁸⁴⁶

There was also no little misunderstanding in many chapters as to the requirements relative to surgical dressings classes, and it was found necessary to caution the chapters that all such classes were required to be held in rooms provided by the chapter for that purpose and not in churches, homes, or halls. Volunteer shops could be opened in such places, but they were supposed to be under the supervision and inspection of the chapter chairman.⁸⁴⁷

Considerable time and attention were devoted to seeing that Iowa chapters did not dispose of

their products directly to soldiers and sailors. Frequently, when men from a chapter jurisdiction were leaving for service, there was a strong desire to fit them out with Red Cross articles, such as sweaters, socks, helmets, wristlets, and comfort kits. But this was not permissible under Red Cross orders. Since the men were to be properly equipped at the camps, to outfit them at their homes meant duplication. The files of the State director, however, give testimony that in a great many instances the forbidden practice was indulged in by Iowa communities.³⁴⁸

THE RESPONSE FROM THE NATION

The women of the land were not slow in producing results: supplies in large quantities soon began to be forwarded to points of shipment. Although the real volume of work done in the workrooms can not be adequately measured, certain statistics serve to give some idea of what was accomplished. In the seven months ending November 1, 1917, the Red Cross sent to Europe 13,336 cases, containing approximately 13,000,000 separate articles of surgical dressings, hospital supplies, and clothing. In addition, large quantities of similar supplies were sent to camps and cantonments in the United States.³⁴⁹

From September 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, the Red Cross distributed 5,870,000 knitted garments to men in the army and navy and sent 870,000 such articles to Red Cross commissioners in France. At the same time there were 3,674,000 more ready for distribution — all the result of the knitting of the women of the country.³⁵⁰ During the month of April, 1918, there were turned out of the workrooms and homes of the land approximately 25,000,000 surgical dressings, 400,000 hospital garments, 500,000 knitted garments, 400,000 pieces of clothing for refugees, and numerous other articles. At that time it was estimated that two million women were engaged in the work, many of them giving most of their time.³⁵¹

The Red Cross reports that for the period from July 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919, there were 8,000,000 women who helped to produce over 371,500,000 relief articles with a value of nearly \$94,000,000. There were 306,966,759 surgical dressings worth \$14,637,909.35; 17,462,400 hospital garments valued at \$22,969,585.59; 14,211,439 hospital supplies with a value of \$5,966,854.20; 6,328,982 refugee garments worth \$7,779,055.73; 23,328,831 articles for soldiers and sailors valued at \$41,858,274.72; and 3,279,053 unclassified articles listed at \$766,316.30. Of the total value — approximately \$93,978,000

— \$61,062,000 represented material and \$32,916,000 represented labor.³⁵²

THE RESPONSE FROM THE CENTRAL DIVISION

Supply production was quickly organized in the Central Division and by the end of 1917 large amounts of supplies were being forwarded from the division warehouses. There were 644,743 articles manufactured in the division in October, 1917, with a value of \$363,315.96; in November it rose to 1,489,991 pieces worth \$773,889.44; and for December it mounted to 2,203,340 articles valued at \$595,986.81. The shipments of Red Cross goods from the Central Division for the month of November, 1917, included 907,233 surgical dressings, 346,557 pieces of hospital and operating-room linen and patients' clothing, 47,786 miscellaneous articles, and 237,277 pieces of knitted goods — a total of 1,538,853 articles.³⁵³

Of considerable interest was the activity of the Bureau of Supplies of this division. On November 1, 1917, at the end of six months operation, it had sold approximately \$1,200,000 worth of materials or an average of \$200,000 worth per month. About fifty men and thirty women were necessary to do the work of the bureau. During the fifteen days from October 15th to November 1st the bureau inspected,

packed, and shipped approximately 650,000 finished articles. By November 1, the shipments to New York and to the various camps and cantonments in the Central Division averaged one carload of 150 standard cases per day.³⁵⁴

One instance will suffice to show how a sudden demand for some particular thing could be met. In December, 1917, there was an exceptionally large demand for surgical dressings, and Washington called upon the Central Division to furnish 1,028,750 to be delivered in New York by January 1, 1918. A call was sent out from the Central Division offices to nearly fifty chapters to send delegates to a special conference in Chicago on December 6th. Nearly every chapter accepted the invitation and over one hundred women appeared at the conference, every one eager to take more than the quota set for her chapter. With but three weeks in which to do the job the women guaranteed to have the entire shipment leave at the proper time. The result was that a quarter of a million beyond the quota was forwarded in time to reach port on New Year's Day. Some of the cities leading in this particular task were Aurora in Illinois, Grand Rapids in Michigan, Des Moines in Iowa, and Lincoln in Nebraska.³⁵⁵

Up to March, 1918, the Central Division had supplied one-third of the total amount of sweat-

ers and one-half the total amount of socks received by National Headquarters. During the one month of October, 1918, the knitted goods produced in the Central Division included 1416 mufflers, 8269 wristlets, 10,887 helmets, 87,967 socks, and 33,797 sweaters.³⁵⁶

The greatest number of articles produced in any one month in the Central Division was 9,563,974 for March, 1918. The ranking month from the standpoint of the value of the supplies turned out was May, 1918, when the value was fixed at \$1,937,790.11. From that time on there was a gradual decrease in production due largely to the adoption of the system of quotas which limited the production according to the need for supplies. For a period of fifteen months, ending with the year 1918, there was produced in the Central Division an average of 3,845,523 articles a month with an average monthly value of \$945,383.09. The value of these articles per chapter member in the division was between \$4.26 and \$4.50.³⁵⁷ Production statistics for the Central Division during these months were as follows:³⁵⁸

<i>Month</i>		<i>Number of Articles</i>	<i>Value</i>
October,	1917	644,743	\$ 363,315.96
November,	1917	1,489,991	773,889.44
December,	1917	2,203,340	595,986.81
January,	1918	3,046,954	1,109,421.79
February,	1918	6,272,655	1,225,867.45
March,	1918	9,563,974	1,338,675.84
April,	1918	8,677,437	1,269,411.35
May,	1918	6,689,513	1,937,790.11
June,	1918	3,520,546	694,777.04
July,	1918	3,724,574	1,060,479.46
August,	1918	2,742,264	815,681.57
September,	1918	2,514,011	948,940.00
October,	1918	3,029,516	851,468.37
November,	1918	2,300,585	639,147.58
December,	1918	1,262,752	555,893.67
Total		57,582,765	\$14,180,656.44

THE RESPONSE FROM IOWA

Practically every chapter and branch in Iowa maintained its Red Cross workroom, and some very fine records were made in them. By October, 1917, the monthly production reached 132,238 articles with an approximate value of \$85,615.51. From that time on there was a rapid increase in the quantity of supplies turned out until the high point was reached in March, 1918,

when 2,328,351 articles were produced. About that time the assignment of definite quotas began to make it necessary to curtail the work of the Iowa chapters: they were limited in their work by the size of their quota, which was not always large enough to keep them busy. Many Iowa chapters expressed considerable disappointment because they were unable to secure large enough quotas to keep their forces at work.³⁵⁹

During the fifteen months ending December 31, 1918, Iowa Red Cross chapters produced 13,895,250 articles with a total value of \$3,290,994.80. This meant an average monthly production of 926,350 pieces with an average monthly value of \$219,332.98. Included in the goods made in Iowa were 13,252,337 surgical dressings, 1,248,920 hospital garments and supplies, 217,534 refugee garments, 106,536 comfort kits and miscellaneous articles, and 872,929 knitted garments.³⁶⁰ An enumeration of the various articles and their estimated value is given in Table I.³⁶¹

Figures from the files of the Iowa shipping station show the progress made by the counties of the western half of the State. In November, 1917, the total number of articles was 85,000; for December it was 172,000; by January, 1918, it was up to 301,900; and the next month it

TABLE I

PRODUCTION OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN IOWA					
		SURGICAL DRESSINGS	HOSPITAL GARMENTS	HOSPITAL SUPPLIES	REFUGEE GARMENTS
Oct. 1917	Number	45,484	18,380	41,703	1,738
	Value	\$ 1,819.86	\$ 32,994.00	\$ 10,425.75	\$ 2,085.60
Nov. 1917	Number	213,660	41,507	42,472	4,568
	Value	\$ 8,546.40	\$ 74,712.60	\$ 10,618.00	\$ 5,481.60
Dec. 1917	Number	414,387	81,020	33,377	4,049
	Value	\$ 16,575.48	\$ 55,836.00	\$ 8,844.25	\$ 4,858.80
Jan. 1918	Number	630,183	37,329	30,891	10,735
	Value	\$ 25,207.32	\$ 67,192.20	\$ 7,722.75	\$ 12,882.00
Feb. 1918	Number	1,386,056	51,971	45,426	5,097
	Value	\$ 53,442.16	\$ 93,547.80	\$ 11,356.50	\$ 6,116.40
Mch. 1918	Number	2,110,822	56,139	81,804	6,230
	Value	\$ 84,432.88	\$101,050.20	\$ 20,451.00	\$ 7,476.00
Apr. 1918	Number	1,870,274	59,201	103,964	7,281
	Value	\$ 74,810.96	\$106,561.80	\$ 25,991.00	\$ 8,737.20
May 1918	Number	1,813,764	78,986	56,112	9,951
	Value	\$ 52,550.56	\$142,561.80	\$ 14,028.00	\$ 11,941.20
June 1918	Number	740,863	24,145	30,381	9,896
	Value	\$ 29,634.52	\$ 43,461.00	\$ 7,595.25	\$ 16,875.20
July 1918	Number	1,026,475	42,152	34,375	12,208
	Value	\$ 61,059.00	\$78,452.08	\$ 8,250.00	\$ 24,039.20
Aug. 1918	Number	355,749	22,708	14,325	10,734
	Value	\$ 14,229.96	\$ 40,874.40	\$ 3,581.25	\$ 12,880.80
Sept. 1918	Number	321,833	29,946	12,115	52,826
	Value	\$ 10,875.28	\$ 50,902.80	\$ 3,027.00	\$ 51,735.69
Oct. 1918	Number	512,489	22,080	97,894	43,468
	Value	\$ 20,499.56	\$ 32,503.96	\$ 19,473.50	\$ 37,161.60
Nov. 1918	Number	349,110	23,293	20,788	20,624
	Value	\$ 13,964.40	\$ 41,189.22	\$ 5,197.00	\$ 24,748.80
Dec. 1918	Number	208,138	16,952	47,534	13,129
	Value	\$ 8,325.52	\$ 30,513.60	\$ 11,883.50	\$ 21,754.80
Total	Number	13,252,337	555,759	693,161	217,534
	Value	\$475,973.35	\$992,373.46	\$169,944.75	\$248,774.89

TABLE I—CONTINUED

PRODUCTION OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES IN IOWA				
		MISCEL- LANEOUS ARTICLES	KNITTED ARTICLES	TOTAL ARTICLES
Oct. 1917	Number	1,160	23,823	132,238
	Value	\$ 174.00	\$ 38,116.80	\$ 85,615.51
Nov. 1917	Number	8,210	55,760	866,177
	Value	\$ 1,231.50	\$ 89,216.00	\$ 189,806.10
Dec. 1917	Number	18,179	35,485	536,497
	Value	\$ 2,726.85	\$ 56,776.00	\$ 145,117.38
Jan. 1918	Number	9,828	99,658	818,624
	Value	\$ 1,474.20	\$ 159,452.80	\$ 278,931.27
Feb. 1918	Number	7,927	88,381	1,529,858
	Value	\$ 1,189.05	\$ 133,409.60	\$ 299,061.51
Mch. 1918	Number	3,365	69,991	2,828,351
	Value	\$ 504.75	\$ 111,985.60	\$ 325,900.43
Apr. 1918	Number	3,762	63,375	2,107,857
	Value	\$ 564.30	\$ 101,400.00	\$ 318,065.26
May 1918	Number	14,216	155,519	1,628,548
	Value	\$ 2,132.40	\$ 248,830.40	\$ 472,044.36
June 1918	Number	4,330	47,455	857,070
	Value	\$ 649.50	\$ 75,928.00	\$ 169,143.47
July 1918	Number	(Comfort kits) 1,859	47,379	1,164,448
	Value	\$ 278.85	\$ 85,826.68	\$ 257,905.79
Aug. 1918	Number	4,489	34,604	442,609
	Value	\$ 673.35	\$ 58,627.98	\$ 130,867.74
Sept. 1918	Number	5,163	50,223	472,156
	Value	\$ 744.45	\$ 80,356.80	\$ 197,672.02
Oct. 1918	Number	10,314	42,174	728,419
	Value	\$ 1,547.10	\$ 52,478.40	\$ 163,664.12
Nov. 1918	Number	5,665	34,172	453,652
	Value	\$ 849.75	\$ 54,675.20	\$ 140,624.37
Dec. 1918	Number	8,063	29,930	328,746
	Value	\$ 1,209.45	\$ 47,888.60	\$ 121,575.47
Total	Number	106,536	872,929	13,895,250
	Value	\$15,949.50	\$1,399,968.86	\$3,290,994.80

reached 590,000. The month of September, 1918, saw 153,031 garments shipped from this station. They were all unpacked, inspected, and repacked in standard size shipping cases. When the garments were not up to standard they were remade. During the month 633 cases of supplies were disposed of, 398 of which went abroad. Vladivostok, Siberia, was the destination of 35,399 sweaters; while 14,808 were sent to Camp Dodge. In addition to the above there were sent to Camp Dodge during a ten-day period in September and October, 3500 convalescent robes, 3800 pajamas, 2300 pillow cases, 2600 sheets, 4400 towels, 1000 operating gowns, 1000 operating caps, 30,000 face masks, 20,000 sweaters, and 14,141 pairs of socks. To the Students' Army Training Corps at Ames were sent 300 pajamas and 200 convalescent robes.³⁶²

It is only necessary to turn to almost any chapter in the State to find records of accomplishment and devotion to duty on the part of Iowa women. Whether large or small, the chapters were ready to do their part in this phase of Red Cross endeavor, and in many cases their only disappointment was in not securing larger quotas. The record of goods turned out, even by the smaller chapters, shows what an important part every chapter played in the organization.

Delving here and there into production records of Iowa chapters some figures of individual chapters are taken as representative. The Sioux County chapter, for instance, furnished 50,000 surgical dressings, 8602 hospital garments, 9611 knitted pieces, and 3474 refugee garments. The Henry County chapter turned out 149,283 surgical dressings, 5031 hospital garments, 5298 refugee garments, 4921 knitted articles, and 612 comfort kits.³⁶³

Swea City, with a population of 600, reported as early as October, 1917, that there were 100 women engaged in knitting for the Red Cross. The Tama chapter, with jurisdiction over six townships and a part of a seventh, was assisted in the making of supplies, either in workrooms or in the home, by 620 different women. The records show that the work was not done entirely by the women in the cities and towns of the State: the country women as well were on hand to do their part. One chapter historian says the "country women did, if anything, more than their share, and never once did they fail in furnishing all, and more, than they were asked to furnish, of both sewing and knitted goods."³⁶⁴

Naturally it was the chapters with the larger cities in their jurisdiction which turned out the largest amounts of supplies, simply because

there were so many more hands to help. For the twelve months from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, the Burlington chapter made 218,523 surgical dressings, 3877 pieces of hospital linens, 4896 articles of clothing for patients, 3827 knitted garments, 134 refugee garments, and 300 comfort kits. A few of the items from Clinton for the year 1918 were 1366 pajamas, 413 convalescent gowns, 568 bed shirts, 405 pairs of socks, 538 operating sheets, 857 comfort bags, 255 operating gowns, and 12 aviator jackets.³⁶⁵

By the middle of July, 1917, the Sioux City chapter workroom was turning out 1000 pieces of work each week. The list of products for a single week in July shows a great variety, there being bed shirts, operating shirts, pillow cases, towels, operating leggings, hot water bag covers, pajamas, shoulder wraps, and knit sponges, besides the more usual knitted articles and surgical dressings. Altogether, by the first of the year 1919 the Woodbury County chapter had forwarded 906 standard boxes of supplies containing 982,385 articles: there were 41,655 knitted articles, 830,000 surgical dressings, and 110,730 other articles. This chapter used 226,000,000 yards of gauze in making dressings alone. It had the assistance of thirty-two branches and auxiliaries in doing this work, one

of them being an organization of negro women in Sioux City which pledged fifty pairs of pajamas a week.³⁶⁶

Even the inmates of the State institutions turned their efforts toward making Red Cross supplies. In the thirteen institutions of the State 7500 articles were made, including surgical supplies, bandages, handkerchiefs, and tray cloths.³⁶⁷

Among the many thousands of women who were engaged in the work there were many whose records show a remarkable devotion to the cause in which they were interested. Many chapters had workers among their members who made unusual records in turning out knitted goods or in the amount of time which they gladly devoted to the Red Cross. One such instance is found in a member of the Cerro Gordo County Red Cross.

This chapter claimed to possess a member who gave more time to Red Cross service during the war period than any other woman in the United States. The lady was Mrs. William E. Wilson, of Mason City, who devoted a total of 5046 hours to Red Cross work. She began her service in May, 1917, in the hospital garment department, and from that time until November 7th she worked every day excepting Sundays, and nine days in June, and seven in October.

On November 8, 1917, she went to Des Moines and took a course in the making of surgical dressings and on returning home opened surgical dressing rooms for her chapter. Out of a possible 204 days in 1917 she gave 188 full days or 1270 hours, exclusive of the time spent in study and knitting.

Only nine days were missed from the first of January until August 27, 1918, in which period Mrs. Wilson kept the workroom open from 8:30 A. M. until 10:00 P. M., putting in 197 days or 2342 hours of time. From September 14th to the end of 1918 every day but three was given to the Red Cross. After January 1, 1919, she devoted considerable time to Belgian relief and the garment department and put in 581 hours up to April. During all this time she managed her own housework, except for sending out the washing. Because of her untiring efforts she was entitled to wear the Red Cross medal and five bars—a bar being added for each 800 hours above the first.³⁶⁸

Friends of Mrs. C. A. L. Jensen of Ida Grove challenged anyone in their part of the State to show a better knitting record than hers. Early in May, 1919, she was completing a consignment of five pairs of socks, which would bring her total to 175 pairs since August, 1917. In addition to the socks, she had made during the same

period 43 sweaters, 18 pairs of wristlets, 13 Belgian shawls, and 7 hospital shawls. The shawls were made from yarn obtained by unravelling old garments given by the merchants of Ida Grove. She then dyed the yarn and knitted the shawls. From the scraps of material at the Red Cross workrooms Mrs. Jensen collected enough for the making of seven quilts, which were pieced after she dyed the pieces of cloth. The quilts were then forwarded to the hospitals at Fort Des Moines and Camp Dodge.³⁶⁹

BELGIAN RELIEF

Bearing a close relation to the production of supplies was the collection of old clothing for shipment to the refugees of Europe. People were called upon to contribute whatever they could in the way of serviceable old clothing for the women, children, and aged men of Belgium and the conquered portion of France, who, during three years of bondage, had had no new stock of cloth for garments or leather for shoes. The distribution of all such clothing was in the hands of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, but the collection and delivery to railways was undertaken by the Red Cross on request of the commission.

The first campaign for the collection of used

clothing took place in March, 1918. At that time the Red Cross set out to collect 5000 tons of used and surplus clothing in one week. Of this amount the Central Division was assigned a quota of 2100 tons or nearly a half of the total amount. All chapters were urged to open rooms, away from the regular workrooms, for the collection, inspection, and packing of the clothing. The drive was successfully concluded and the full quota of clothing was forwarded in due time to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.³⁷⁰

A second drive was begun on September 23, 1918, for 5000 tons more of used clothing for Belgian relief at the request of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgium Relief Commission. Each chapter was given an allotment. The clothing began to pour into the commission headquarters in large quantities — much more than was anticipated — but not more than could readily be used. Still a third drive — this time for 10,000 tons of old clothes — was staged in March, 1919.³⁷¹

Coöperating with the Belgian Relief Commission, the Red Cross of Iowa sent in over one hundred carloads of old clothing. In six months from December, 1917, to May, 1918, under the direction of E. G. McNeal of Des Moines, Iowa sent more clothing for the relief of Belgium

than did all the rest of the country combined. Thirty-four carloads of old clothing and shoes were shipped to New York during these six months. During the first drive Iowa chapters sent in 238,000 pounds in less than carload lots, while a number of larger towns and cities shipped carloads of used clothing directly to New York.³⁷²

A glance at the records of a few chapters shows how generously the people responded. The Grundy County chapter shipped 4000 pounds, Decatur County 5000, Monona County 6000, Clarinda 6000, Mitchell County 6200, Fremont County 11,625, Sioux County 21,400, Dubuque 10,000, and Council Bluffs 35,000. During the second drive a plan whereby several agencies coöperated was followed in Des Moines. The use of a building for headquarters being donated, the campaign committee of the Women's Council of National Defense solicited clothing in more than fifteen thousand Des Moines homes through their block sergeant system. The Motor Trades Bureau, assisted by the boy scouts, made the collection in trucks loaned by dealers and industrial plants. All of the clothing was fumigated and gone over daily by committees representing the Red Cross salvage department, relief giving agencies, and the Belgian Relief Committee.³⁷³

CONSERVATION

The War Industries Board turned to the Red Cross for coöperation in the conservation of essential materials. As a result a Bureau of Conservation was established at Washington in the Department of Development, and a similar bureau was created in the Central Division offices. The chapters of the Red Cross were urged to help—and to get others to help—collect and deliver certain materials of which there was a shortage. Tin, platinum, and nut pits and shells were asked for.³⁷⁴

In September, 1918, an appeal was sent out from the State director's office asking Iowa chapters to save the stones, pits, seeds, and shells of certain fruits and nuts to be used in the manufacture of gas masks. It was suggested that chapters provide receptacles for these articles throughout their jurisdiction. After being dried they were to be shipped to the Bureau of Conservation at Chicago.³⁷⁵ In common with the Governors of many other States of the Union, Governor Harding issued a proclamation setting November 9, 1918, as Gas Mask Day, and thus directing the attention of the people of Iowa to the need of material for making gas masks for the men in service.³⁷⁶

Only a few statistics on the results of this campaign are available, but they serve to indi-

cate what a chapter could do and what many chapters did do along this line. The small town of Kingsley collected 118 pounds of nuts and shells, the Bedford chapter 1495 pounds, the Council Bluffs chapter 6000 pounds, and from Cedar Rapids, which was a district center for collection of nuts and shells, was shipped 51,647 pounds.³⁷⁷

The Red Cross also coöperated in food conservation, a special bulletin being issued by the State director requesting all chapters to appoint a conservation committee to coöperate with all other agencies engaged in conserving food. It was urged that the chapters take a decided stand on this matter and that all Red Cross members aid the movement in every way possible.³⁷⁸

THE MOTOR CORPS SERVICE

A Bureau of Motor Corps Service was created at Washington in order to encourage and facilitate the organization of Women's Volunteer Motor Corps in Red Cross chapters throughout the country. The purpose of these organizations was to furnish efficient and economical transportation wherever needed by the Red Cross chapter. Some of the activities open to the motor corps were to call for and deliver chapter supplies, to assist canteen workers in moving

their supplies and equipment, to carry nurses and civilian relief workers, to transport soldiers and sailors, and to supply ambulance service. In some cases the motor corps lent assistance to outside agencies, such as hospitals and associated charities.

The motor corps consisted of women who volunteered their services and the use of their cars for the above purposes. In the larger centers there were some volunteers without cars to drive Red Cross owned machines, but usually the members drove their own cars and furnished their own supplies. In the larger chapters a definite organization of the motor corps was recommended.

A plan suggested was to appoint a commander and a first and second assistant commander to be in charge of the corps. Then the members were to be divided into companies of ten to fifteen members, each company having a captain and a lieutenant. Uniforms were prescribed for the various officers and the privates. In smaller localities the motor corps operated without any such definite organization.³⁷⁹

It was not until the summer and fall of 1918 that the work of the motor corps reached its height. On November 1, 1918, there were 12,000 workers in these organizations. In the twenty months ending March 1, 1919, over 3,572,000

miles were covered by the motor corps of the country and 1,081,693 hours of service were given.³⁸⁰

A number of Iowa chapters maintained motor corps, but in a very few cases were the fields of service large enough to warrant the military type of organization suggested by headquarters. Nevertheless the accounts of activities of Iowa chapters include many references to helpful services performed by the motor corps.

The Waterloo chapter organized a corps in August, 1918, with a captain, a lieutenant, twelve privates, and twenty-two reserves. By the first of December, 1918, this group had given 860 hours of service and made 1339 calls.³⁸¹

Probably the largest motor corps in the State was the one at Des Moines. An account of its work during the influenza epidemic illustrates the possibilities of such an organization in an emergency. "From eight-thirty until midnight and often later, for nearly two weeks during the influenza epidemic, we had thirty cars in daily service at Camp Dodge", reported the captain of the corps. "For over a week these cars carried between five and six thousand people daily and averaged 3,500 miles. On one of the biggest days one driver carried 125 men to the hospital and another took 200 relatives of

the men to the hostess house for lunch and back to the hospital — a matter of three miles. One girl used her entire month's allowance on gas, oil, and repairs.

“When a boy died, it was the Motor Corps who took care of stricken parents, hunted up his best friend and made arrangements for him to accompany the body and the parents back home. In many cases the motor drivers opened their own homes to the bereaved parents, serving them a hot meal in their own dining-rooms before taking them to the train. Many parents would not have seen their boys before they died if the Motor Corps had not been on the spot to speed them to the hospital. And many parents who could not come were kept informed of their son's condition by members of the Motor Corps. Nurses and doctors, sick men and relatives, medicine and supplies were all jobs for the Motor Service. But for them, hundreds of parents would have had to walk seven miles from their hotels to the hospitals.

“The drivers were out in pouring rain with their cars skidding everywhere. Many of them became sick themselves, but they kept on. Fortunately, no one became seriously ill.

“Major Burch of Camp Dodge said one day that the Motor Drivers were doing the work of fifty men.”⁸⁸²

IX

CANTEEN SERVICE

AN order issued by the Secretary of War defining the status of the American Red Cross in relation to the army stated that one of the functions of the Red Cross was to "conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country, to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded when en route and to see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary and requested by the commanding officer." All commanders of troop trains were advised of this emergency service and were authorized to avail themselves of it whenever, in their opinion, this was advisable. Here we find the foundation of the canteen service that was developed. On the other hand it does not begin to give one an idea of the many, many ways in which the canteens actually did prove a blessing to soldiers, sailors, and marines.³⁸³

ORGANIZATION

At the head of this branch of the Red Cross was the Bureau of Canteen Service in the De-

partment of Military Relief at Washington. A similar bureau existed in each division and, as in all Red Cross matters, plans developed at Washington were carried out by the divisions and chapters. The real work of canteening rested upon the chapters, and each chapter doing any canteen work possessed its canteen committee, charged with responsibility of organizing, developing, and carrying on the canteen service.³⁸⁴

The central idea of the canteen service was to give supplementary food to moving troops; to distribute other articles that would relieve the tedium of the journey; and to render personal services to both sick and well troops en route to and from camps and points of embarkation. There was no idea whatsoever of relieving the government of its responsibility for feeding men while they were moving. The canteen service was supplementary; it furnished foodstuffs which were not supplied by the government or provided meals in emergencies when the circumstances were such that the government could not be expected to make such provision; it provided many things other than food which were calculated to make the men more comfortable and their journey more agreeable, as cigarettes, tobacco, candy, stationery, and reading matter; it conducted an "at-

tion service" to mail letters, send messages, or perform any similar task asked of them; it arranged for the care of the sick and wounded who were in need of attention while traveling.

And why should such a program be undertaken by the Red Cross? Because of the recognition of the duty which the country owed to those going to or coming from fighting its battles. Take the man just leaving for a camp. As one Red Cross man says, the "average recruit leaves with a brave heart, yet his last meal perhaps unenjoyed. He needs both food and friendly greeting en route. . . . Very likely he will soon be among strange surroundings, both as to company and sights, and all the aid and comfort we can give him; all the honor and appreciation due him, we ask our Canteen Service Committees to render." Then with the return of the men after the successful conclusion of their job it was felt that to them was justly due the very best attention that could be paid them.³⁸⁵

The amount of work falling to the canteens of different chapters naturally depended upon the local railroad facilities. A chapter in a town located on some branch line over which few soldiers ever passed, or the chapter in a town where the trains never stopped, even though on the main line, had little to do. The

canteens in towns and cities where there were railroad junctions or where trainloads of soldiers were likely to be passing through had a steady job. Canteens in the large cities through which an almost constant stream of service men were passing had to develop a very efficient organization in order to accomplish the goal set for them.

Apparently a great many chapters never had an opportunity to engage in canteen service. In fact the chapters which did maintain what in the strict meaning of the term could be called canteens were a comparatively small number — about one-fifth of the total. But even though a great many chapters were not officially designated as locations for canteens they maintained their canteen committees and carried on the activities on a small scale whenever opportunity presented itself. They could meet trains and hand out tobacco, candy, reading matter, or perform some small service even if their town was not a place for changing cars and for long waits on the part of service men.

The regular canteens were at points specified by division officials. Commanders of troop trains were provided with lists of all such canteens in order that they might call upon them to meet any emergencies. These commanders were advised that when requested in advance by wire

the canteens were prepared to procure all kinds of supplies at cost and to accept pay for the same from the commanding officer of the train and to give receipts for supplies paid for; to arrange for complete meals or lodgings or any service desired by troop train commanders with funds for that purpose; to arrange for surgeons, dentists, or physicians, or to have ambulances meet trains; to accept sick or diseased men for transfer from troop trains to hospitals, either military or private, and to give government form receipts to commanding officers for men turned over to them. Red Cross canteens were furnished with confidential information regarding troop train arrivals and were always on the lookout for them. Troop train commanders were requested, on approaching points at which canteens were located, to have the men ready to detrain and get a little exercise and a touch of canteen hospitality.³⁸⁶

The machinery developed by the different chapters varied. Those with large numbers of soldiers to care for necessarily developed a larger and more complex organization. Some Red Cross chapters had their permanent canteen huts, many of them of such a nature that, aside from being a place to secure lunches, the men found them a place to pass a few leisure hours with easy chairs, reading and writing

material, and music. Some of the canteen stations did not maintain any permanent hut, but maintained a regular schedule in meeting all trains and serving the men thereon. The larger canteens were able, on notice, to provide a surgeon, physician, dentist, ambulance, or hospital facilities. Many of them had swimming pools or bathhouses for the use of service men. The smaller canteens on the other hand did not attempt to provide these specialized services.

Canteening was primarily the work of the women of the country, although they received considerable assistance from the men. All official Red Cross canteen workers were enrolled under an oath of allegiance. A Red Cross shield was the emblem designated to be worn by them and it had to be worn at all times when serving troops. Standard aprons, coats, and dresses were also selected to be worn by canteen workers.³⁸⁷

As a result of this organization any soldier or group of soldiers traveling for any distance in this country was sure to receive some attention. On passing through a town the men would probably find the canteen women at the station ready to pass out some of their wares. If they were stopping there for a little while they might detrain and partake of a lunch, enjoy the comforts of a canteen hut, or even

perhaps have the pleasure of getting under some shower baths or taking a swim in a Red Cross pool. The wares handed out by these workers were not as a rule of great intrinsic value, but they were such as would tend to make the men much better satisfied with their lot.

In many ways the most noteworthy canteen in the country was that in the Washington Union Station. It had formerly been the presidential suite, but was turned over to the Red Cross by President Wilson at the beginning of the war. Its large reception rooms, offices, and conference rooms were filled daily with traveling soldiers. There were refreshment rooms, reading rooms, and lounging rooms for the soldier who had some time to pass while waiting for trains. There were baths and sleeping quarters near at hand where they could go if they desired.³⁸⁸

The expense of the canteen service was met by the general funds of each chapter. Canteen service was considered as a part of war relief of the Red Cross, and in appropriate amounts it was an authorized expenditure from the portion of the War Fund retained by the chapters or other chapter funds.³⁸⁹

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Red Cross canteen service began to get under way in the latter half of 1917. Every

effort was made to have it function by September, 1917, when the first detachments of the National Army were sent to cantonments. The organization was brought about under the guidance of Foster Rockwell, Director of Canteen Service at Washington.³⁹⁰ The canteen service was continued throughout the country until the greater part of the men in service had been demobilized and returned to their homes. It was not until November 1, 1919, that the canteen service was demobilized, and even then reserve organizations were formed to function in emergencies.³⁹¹

On November 1, 1918, just before the armistice, there were 55,000 canteen workers in this country and about 700 canteens. During the twenty months ending February 28, 1919, more than 587,000 men, ill or injured, were given medical aid that enabled them to go on with their journey, while 9700 who were too ill to travel were transferred to hospitals. For the same period refreshments were served 40,000,000 times, an average of eight times for each soldier, sailor, and marine in the service of the United States during the war.

The following list of the more important items distributed during this twenty month period tells a story in itself of what the canteens were doing:³⁹²

Food

Candy	499,059 lbs.
Chocolate	5,604,349 bars
Coffee	1,497,096 gals.
Cookies, doughnuts, pies...	10,852,352
Fruit	162,845 bu.
Ice cream	50,117 qts.
Iced drinks	144,059 gals.
Lunches	769,368
Meals	794,112
Sandwiches	14,824,869

Other Supplies

Cigarettes	70,518,141
Cigars	185,632
Gum	2,039,331
Magazines	2,225,835
Matches	7,968,829
Newspapers	584,752
Post cards	15,956,219
Soap, cakes	77,771
Telegrams sent	21,920
Tobacco	108,949 lbs.
Towels, paper	158,261

The Chicago canteen service served as many as 9000 persons in a single day. Speaking of the task, the woman in charge had this to say:

It is quite an athletic feat, when you consider that we have thirty-seven railroads to cover, and that most

of these are far apart. We serve men free of charge with light refreshments and, when we can, we get them the morning papers. We have also served many hot dinners to the men. In one month we served 948 dinners, consisting of hot meat roast, a vegetable, potatoes, pickles, coffee, and pie. When somebody donates it, we give the men ice cream.

We can give first aid when it is necessary, either to the men themselves or sometimes to a fainting wife, sweetheart, or mother, who is overcome by the parting from her boy.

The Chicago Canteen has accommodations for emergency cases — wounded, gassed and tubercular men. Litter cases can be given temporary care and minor injuries dressed. A captain and two first aids are on duty or call at all times and these are capable of deciding whether a man needs medical attention. If so, he is turned over to the Medical Department of the War Department.

The Chicago workers even tell of a young soldier, who, having forgotten, in the excitement of leave-taking, to give his sweetheart the engagement ring he had bought for her, entrusted its delivery to a canteen worker.⁸⁹³

Looking at the figures for one month (December, 1918) of canteen service in this country one finds that there were 2,339,000 services performed. This included first aid to 36,160 sick men, and 557 sick men removed to hospitals. Among the articles distributed were over

1,000,000 sandwiches, 3,500,000 cigarettes, 100,000 pieces of reading matter, 1,000,000 post cards, and large quantities of cakes, pies, ice cream cones, stamps, soap, matches, fruit, and candy. In addition 96,000 meals were served. A single chapter claims to have stamped and posted an average of over 5000 pieces of mail per day for traveling soldiers.³⁹⁴

IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION

In the Central Division the Bureau of Canteen Service was organized in December, 1917, by Gardner Morris, who served as director until the work was discontinued after the close of the war. The first half of 1918 saw the canteen service of the Central Division still in its formative stage. Reports from chapters of the work done were few. By the second half of the year it was in good working order and accomplished much. During the last two weeks in July, reports from about one-third of the 100 canteens in the division showed that 92,298 men were served at an average cost of six cents per man. For the last half of the year the records told of 841,547 men served, but the reports were received from only one-third to one-half of the chapters and do not begin to tell the whole story. December, 1918, saw a large increase in the sick and wounded cared for — the

number mounting to 2609. The serving of 250,000 men a month was the average maintained for the first half of 1919. The peak of canteen service for the Central Division was in May, 1919, when 329,935 men received attention at a cost to the Red Cross of \$33,500. It was estimated that over 4,101,412 soldiers, sailors, and marines were given canteen service in the Central Division from December, 1917, to November, 1919, by 4500 canteen workers at an expense to the Red Cross chapters of \$250,000.³⁹⁵

IN IOWA

It was on August 26, 1917, that State Director Kepford sent telegrams to a selected list of Iowa chapters asking them to appoint canteen committees. He requested that these committees should immediately make arrangements to feed a considerable number of soldiers who might be passing through their cities. They were advised that the railroads would inform them in advance of troop arrivals so they could be in readiness for them. They were not asked to prepare food until they had knowledge of incoming troops, but they were requested to have their organization perfected and their equipment assembled so as to be ready to mobilize on a moment's notice.³⁹⁶

Fifty-seven cities were designated at that time as canteen stations where the Red Cross could prepare a lunch on short notice for large bodies of troops for which the government had not been able to provide or who might be delayed.⁸⁹⁷

With a few possible exceptions the chapters responded immediately to the request to undertake this work: a very few chapters hesitated to lend their coöperation, giving as their reason "that the government should feed its own soldiers and not impose on good nature."⁸⁹⁸

A letter received at this time by State Director Kepford from a chapter chairman stated that it "is time our democracy got down to brass tacks and functioned and not call on all sorts of absurd civil organizations to run it. If the great State of Iowa and the United States Government cannot feed a few soldiers in transit in a Garden of Eden, what in God's name are they going to do in a foreign country devastated by three years of war."⁸⁹⁹

The number of official canteens in Iowa was considerably reduced as the work of the Central Division became better organized. On September 1, 1918, the *American Red Cross Canteen Directory* listed twenty-five for the State. Two of these, Des Moines and Clinton, maintained canteen huts. Four of them, Boone,

Cedar Rapids, Clinton, and Council Bluffs, offered bathing facilities. None of the Iowa canteens were designated as stations for the transfer of sick or wounded soldiers to hospitals.⁴⁰⁰

Reports covering the whole period of operation of canteens in Iowa are not available. Neither are there complete returns for any particular period because of the failure on the part of many of the chapters to make their monthly report to the Central Division. But some idea of this work can be secured from an examination of a few of the available figures.

Examining the reports for the first six months of 1919, which represents the period of greatest activity, due to demobilization at that time, one finds the average number of Iowa chapters reporting each month to be about fourteen. The reports of these fourteen show that in this time they served 311,396 men, including 5643 sick and wounded. They had purchased supplies costing \$30,625.83, while supplies worth \$7378.03 were donated to the canteens. Each canteen averaged about twenty-five workers.⁴⁰¹

For five months during the first part of 1919 the Des Moines canteen rendered service to 46,121 men. The distributed supplies included \$3539.91 worth purchased by the Red Cross

and \$836.58 worth donated to them. In performing these services from forty to fifty workers were engaged each month. Some of the more important things given out were 1844 gallons of coffee, 33,345 sandwiches, 1275 magazines, 46,875 packages of matches, 3948 dozen doughnuts, 1884 dozen and 63 pounds of cookies, 131,700 cigarettes, 1364 chocolate bars, 4380 bananas and oranges, 45 gallons of dill pickles, and 195 gallons of ice cream. Other services performed were the checking of 1640 pieces of baggage, sewing on of 1952 chevrons, repairing 40 coats, and securing 8 positions.⁴⁰²

At Oelwein, a canteen committee of twelve members served 27,750 soldiers during the war period. A reading and rest room for the men was also provided in the depot.⁴⁰³

The Waterloo canteen extended courtesies to 22,000 men from America's entrance into the war to the signing of the armistice.⁴⁰⁴ For the year, 1918, the Clinton canteen was visited by 17,047 soldiers, 1343 sailors, 94 marines, 464 officers, 132 nurses, 2323 drafted men, and 863 laborers — a total of 22,267. These were served at a cost of \$1349.43. It meant the provision of 35,407 sandwiches, 7826 gallons of coffee, 40,242 cookies, 20,461 postals, 139,445 cigarettes, 1000 lunches, 1500 suppers, and 1223 dinners.⁴⁰⁵ The cost of the canteen service was averaging \$250

a month at Burlington in June, 1919, and \$500 a month at Dubuque.⁴⁰⁶

Particular canteens tended to specialize in particular items and a body of troops might well have passed through several Iowa canteens, each time having something different handed to them. A partial list of some of the leading items of a few Iowa canteens for the first half of 1919 may be of interest: Boone, 134 boxes of apples, 316 dozen and 40 boxes of oranges, 11,224 chocolate bars, and 16,127 post cards; Sioux City, 559,800 cigarettes, 94,000 doughnuts, and 37,432 sandwiches; Clinton, 45,823 sandwiches, 2822 gallons of coffee, and 43,403 cookies; Cedar Rapids, 9450 bags of buttered pop corn.⁴⁰⁷

The canteen service of the Boone County chapter was organized with a chairman and six sub-chairmen, each with a committee of five. Each sub-chairman and her committee were on duty one day each week, each group having its own day. The first service of this canteen was performed on September 6, 1917, when fruit was served to 550 men from California.

On the following day two trainloads of men were served. The first train load of 150 men was given fruit, cookies, post cards, and pencils; the second detachment of 492 men was treated to home-made apple pies, and tomatoes

and apples were placed in the cook's car for them. The next day apple pies were furnished 492 more men and sweet corn, apples, and tomatoes were put on the train for their Sunday dinner. A few days later a local company was supplied with an evening meal, besides cake, cookies, candy, and home-made pies. In sixteen days this canteen served refreshments to 3530 men, 2205 of them coming within a three-day period. Home made pies were given to 1142 men in twenty-four hours, each man receiving a quarter of a pie.

Notice was received on August 3rd, that 1518 men would pass through Boone. Thirty gallons of ice cream were ordered and all the cones in the city requisitioned. When the train arrived the commanding officer assured the ladies that he and his men were deeply grateful for the courtesy of the Red Cross canteen and the people of Boone, "but his men were under intensive training and could not eat between meals." So the best that could be done was to place the ice cream on the train for dessert at meal time.⁴⁰⁸

Some insight into the possibilities of the canteen service, in addition to the mere handing out of things good to eat can be had by hearing the many experiences told by the canteeners themselves. The following comes from a man

who was the chairman of one of Iowa's official canteens.

At the station I get where I can watch lads with baggage getting off and if they are not home town boys I brace up to them. One day recently I spotted three that were not met by home folks and was able to catch two of them. They said they had to wait until two-thirty P. M.; so I gave them meal tickets and asked about the third lad.

One of them said, "He's either broke or home-sick, for he hasn't said a word since we left Chicago last night!"

I finally rounded him up and found out that he was going to some little town in Missouri and he "wisht he was there." When I told him that he had three hours to wait, it didn't seem to help any. He just said, "wisht I was there" again. He was about the most woe-begone youngster I've met lately.

"Well", I said, "as long as you've got to stay here the Red Cross would be glad to have you for dinner with them. There are other trains coming in; so I can't go with you and I've got to get back to the store but I'll show you where to go. And we want you to eat a meal on the Red Cross. You haven't had your dinner, have you?"

"No, I ain't," he broke down and began to cry openly. "I had a sandwich about five o'clock last night."

I took him with me and showed him a first class café and told him if he failed to put away a dollar's worth

of grub that I'd look him up and punch his mug for him. He obeyed orders.

On Christmas night after six o'clock the local train gave me one lone lad. I nailed him. He was bound for some place in southern Iowa. They sold him a ticket to a place in Wisconsin by the same name. He went to sleep almost as soon as he got on the train, and an hour later when he woke he heard the brakeman calling the names of strange towns. The conductor was a regular guy and he sent him back on the next train. He had expected to get home on Christmas Day, and here he'd have to wait until five o'clock December 26th. He hadn't any money either. I took care of him.⁴⁰⁹

This chapter has been confined largely to a discussion of the activities of the official canteens. But there were many other places where canteen service was carried on. Perhaps the service was not so well organized and did not have as much to do, but the committees were nevertheless on the lookout for a chance to be of service to men in transit. From the chairman of a chapter in one such community came the word: "Our lunch, mess, or canteen committee, or whatever you may call it is of the best. . . . You may rest assured that no soldier will go away from ——— hungry or thirsty. I say this with full confidence tho I know Iowa to be a very 'dry' state and hope it ever keeps so."⁴¹⁰

A report from the Sioux County chapter during the period of demobilization stated that its canteen at Alton was serving an average of 400 meals and 400 lunches a month.

X

HOME SERVICE

WHEN the men of any country are called to arms there arises the problem of caring in some manner for the families and dependents left behind. Thus it was inevitable when the United States entered the World War that there would be left at home many dependents who could not hope to maintain themselves without outside assistance. Men left wives, children, aged parents, or other relatives whom they had been supporting.

In the peace period preceding the war, when there was a rule against recruiting men with families, fourteen per cent of the men in the regular army sent some portion of their pay to relatives who were in need of such aid. Due to the rapid increase in the military forces with the opening of war activities, this percentage naturally increased rapidly. The selective draft, although it aimed to take only those without dependents, brought many others into the service. Many men, though having dependents, made no claim for exemption because they were eager to get into the war and to do their part.⁴¹¹

Substantial considerations demanded that any families, left uncared for by the departure for service of the men, should be given adequate assistance. First, it was a step to help win the war. An army's morale is a most important factor in its success, and it was fully realized that a soldier's morale was vitally affected by the situation of those at home. A man with a wife, with children, or with other relatives dependent upon him, can not put his best into his training and fighting unless he feels assured that these relatives are being well cared for in his absence. It was essential that some agency undertake to meet this problem and provide for any dependents of soldiers, sailors, or marines who might need assistance.

Again, it was realized that the families who gave men to serve and perhaps die for their country were making a great sacrifice for a common cause. The community owed it to all persons making such sacrifices to do everything possible to help and cheer them. Under the circumstances a community could meet its full obligation only by taking measures that insured full protection to the relatives of the men engaged in prosecuting the war.⁴¹²

Consideration of the future also demanded such action. In times of war human material becomes even more important than in periods

of peace. With the wastage of human life due to war, the necessity of maintaining and preserving life and strength becomes urgent. Every person matters — most of all the families of soldiers and sailors. To maintain their fitness was a national obligation.⁴¹³

By an act approved October 6, 1917, Congress made provision to meet certain of the financial needs of the enlisted men's relatives. This bill, commonly known as the soldiers' and sailors' insurance law, provided for the support of the families and dependents of enlisted men through allotments and allowances. Under certain conditions the government agreed to pay monthly allowances to a man's dependents, if he allotted a part of his pay to them. The amount of the government allowance was regulated by the relationship and the number of the dependents. The total government allowance for any one person's dependents could not exceed \$50. For class A dependents the allotment of an amount equal to the allowance, but not more than one-half of the pay or less than \$15, was compulsory. Allotments for class B were voluntary but had to be made before the government would grant an allowance to dependents in that class.⁴¹⁴

Although the government made this arrangement for financial support, it was never sup-

posed that it alone would solve the problem. At once the American Red Cross assumed the task of furnishing additional help. In most cases it was hoped that the allowances and allotments would meet the larger part of the need for material aid, but the Red Cross stood ready to offer more if needed. Furthermore, the Red Cross realized that to consider an allowance as the solution of the difficulty was to regard the enlisting man merely as a source of income when, in fact, he was also a father or a brother or a son. The absence of the head of the family is the absence of one of the most important members of the household firm, often indeed, the senior partner. If one regards the family merely as an economic unit, the absence of the father is the absence of the administrator; if one recognizes also the educational importance of the family, the absence of the father is the absence of a teacher and a guide in the development of character. Even greater, perhaps, is the loss of companionship. "It is not merely the work I have to do", said a woman whose husband had died, "it is not merely that I have to be responsible alone for the care of the children, but there is nobody who comes home at night."⁴¹⁵

It was not alone the creature needs of soldiers' families to which the Red Cross proposed

to minister. Social needs also were to be given the utmost consideration and attention. The test of the success of any system of civilian relief in war time is not the number and the amount of allowances awarded, but the health, the happiness, the comfort and the character of the families cared for — and particularly of the children in those families. To be judged successful by such a test as this was the purpose of those who planned the Red Cross work among the dependents of enlisted men. It was to be a work of service. Home service was the appropriate name chosen to cover the field.⁴¹⁶

FIELD OF HOME SERVICE

The field mapped out for home service was a very broad one: it included all kinds of activities which promised to be of benefit to men in the service or to their families. It included emergency relief, allowances, advice, encouragement, counsel, and information. Home service proposed to do for these families what the most enlightened and progressive social agencies were doing for the ordinary dependent families: to assist them to preserve the essential standards of home life, to meet problems arising out of diminished income, sickness, care, discipline, and education of children, household management, business and legal difficulties, un-

satisfactory working conditions, loneliness, mental depression or defect, vice, or physical disability.⁴¹⁷

One of the very important tasks assumed by home service was that of giving accurate and timely information to families, relatives, and friends of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The war risk insurance law, how to secure government allowances, compensation, and insurance, how to address mail to soldiers and sailors, and how to obtain news of wounded, captured, or missing relatives were among the subjects upon which home service workers prepared to give information. To facilitate this work and to make it uniform and thorough a *Handbook of Information for Home Service Sections* was compiled by the Civilian Relief Department and sent to all home service sections. As changes occurred or as new information was secured the sections were kept informed by the Civilian Relief Department.⁴¹⁸

When the men began to return from military duty the Red Cross home service discovered many ways of serving them. The wounded and incapacitated were helped to get in touch with the government agencies that had been provided to handle their cases. Men were informed as to the possibilities of medical care and treatment, their rights to compensation for injury or

sickness, and their chance for education and training under the vocational rehabilitation law. Names of all men discharged from service because of tuberculosis were turned over to the Red Cross, and the home service sections were given the names of those living in their jurisdiction so that they might be looked up and provided with the proper care. The home service proved to be of much assistance even to men who were not disabled. No little time of home service workers was given to the straightening out of matters regarding war risk insurance; in securing back pay, bonuses, additional travel pay, or victory buttons; and in furnishing information and advice on subjects of every kind.

METHODS OF HOME SERVICE

In dealing with families coming under its care home service fell back on the experience of trained social workers. Case work was introduced and carried out as far as the qualifications of workers would permit. From the beginning it was realized by those who planned home service that individuals and families varied and that no two were exactly alike. Each individual and family was to be served according to its particular needs — needs determined by careful investigation and observation. It

was not the policy of home service simply to give liberally to the support of all who were made dependent by the calling of men to military service. Such a policy could result only in superficial and inadequate help.⁴¹⁹

The first step in preparing to aid a family is to get acquainted. "To know whether and how much to help a man one must know the man. Acquaintance is the only way of determining what service a family needs." With a knowledge of the persons to be served, the social worker can determine the best course to pursue in providing assistance — assistance to maintain health, education, character, and stamina.⁴²⁰

Not only did home service rely upon the methods already developed by organized social work, but from the same source many experienced persons were drawn into the Red Cross organization to help develop and carry on the work. Statistics compiled by the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation show that by January, 1918, over 400 workers from 151 societies, were with the Red Cross home service. Of this number 182 were from the paid staffs of the societies.⁴²¹

The Red Cross acknowledged not only the invaluable assistance of this trained personnel of the social agencies, but sought the coöperation

of these regular agencies as well. It recognized that the equipment, experience, and skill of the established social organizations would have to be utilized in home service and that it would not do to weaken or interfere with their work. Coöperation between the two was the goal. In June, 1917, one finds the National Conference of Social Workers striving for such coöperation by the passage of a resolution recommending that its members endeavor to obtain the coöperation of their organizations with the Red Cross in the promotion of home service. The Red Cross wished to establish direct contacts with all dependents of soldiers and sailors and not leave the work to be done by representatives of those social agencies who were at the same time dealing with other classes of dependents. Advice in determining the treatment to be pursued, however, and aid in administering such treatment were desired from these social agencies.⁴²²

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The task of planning and developing home service fell to the Department of Civilian Relief. Upon this department rested all those functions necessary to the discharge of the following duties, laid upon the American Red Cross by Congress: "to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in

time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." Another duty which fell to this department and which proved a most important one was that of providing care and relief for the civilian populations who suffered directly from the devastation of war.⁴²³

Ernest P. Bicknell was director of the Department of Civilian Relief when the United States entered the war. In April, 1917, in order to provide for the families of men joining the colors, a new position was created in the Department of Civilian Relief, known as the director of family relief. Eugene T. Lies, who for five years had been general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, was appointed to this position.⁴²⁴

Plans were at once announced for dividing the country into geographical districts with a supervising director in each district. These directors were to be responsible to the director of family relief at Washington. Their work was to consist of the supervision of relief work as carried on by the chapters. About this time, however, the whole Red Cross organization was decentralized and a department of civilian relief was established in each division, so that no

further decentralization of the civilian relief work was necessary.⁴²⁵

A director of civilian relief was appointed for each of the fourteen divisions, and each director was given a staff of assistants to help promote the home service work among the chapters. Field supervisors were sent out periodically from the division offices to visit the chapters. The supervisors gave advice and offered criticisms based on their broad experience; they encouraged home service workers and explained their task. In many ways it was the field supervisors who formed the connective links of the civilian relief organization. Case correspondents in the division offices helped puzzled home service workers solve complicated and intricate questions which arose in their daily work. Through these division organizations, the small communities, wholly devoid of any conscious social endeavor, profited by the experience of the more successful social agencies, which had already developed sound methods for helping families in time of trouble.⁴²⁶

Home service was undertaken by the Central Division soon after its establishment, with T. J. Edmunds, formerly a leader in social work in Cincinnati, Ohio, acting as director. The greatest progress was made, however, after J. L.

Gillin, professor of sociology at Wisconsin University, assumed the duties of director of civilian relief for the Central Division in March, 1918. Beginning with a very small organization he rapidly expanded it and developed the work throughout the division.⁴²⁷

The responsibility for the immediate work of relief among families was placed upon the civilian relief committee in each chapter. The work of this committee also included assistance to those in need as a result of disasters. A home service section, within the civilian relief committee, was designed to concentrate on home service. But as there was little need for disaster relief in most chapters the civilian relief committee and the home service section were frequently identical in membership and the latter title was used. It was the plan to employ the name "home service section" in all family work as a means of identifying the purpose and duties of this part of the chapter's organization and as a means of allaying the opposition which might be created by any title including the word "relief". The home service sections were made up of a membership as representative as possible of the various local interests — business, professional, church, and social work.⁴²⁸

The general plan for the organization of home service sections provided for a chairman,

a secretary, and a consultation committee. Direction of the work among families fell to the lot of the secretary of the section. It was urged that the secretary, if possible, should have experience, training, and aptitude for social work. Where the number of families to be helped exceeded one hundred, it was recommended that a secretary be secured to give her full time to the work. To provide for this it was suggested that secretaries be paid a salary if necessary, for it was realized that in most places it was impossible to find a qualified person who could give his or her services without pay. Money thus spent was expected to bring better results than an equal amount given in relief without the services of one qualified to direct such expenditures. In order to secure executives with the proper qualifications, various plans were adopted by the Red Cross for training and preparing persons for home service. Chapters were urged to send representatives to the different schools and institutes so that they could fit themselves to assume the task of supervising the community's home service activities.⁴²⁹

It was hoped, however, that volunteers could be secured to carry on much of the home service work — volunteers drawn from no one group in the community but from persons of different

ages, different religions, different incomes, and different occupations. With experienced social workers to guide these volunteers it was expected that considerable service could be rendered by them.⁴³⁰

A consultation committee was to be formed of the persons in the community engaged in local public health work and other forms of social service and having special experience with and knowledge of local conditions. The chief function of this committee was to consider the different problems arising in the home service work. The consultation committee was subordinate to the home service section. Questions of general policy were left for the home service section to decide. The application of these policies in specific instances was to be made by the consultation committee.⁴³¹

Branches of the Red Cross also played a part in the home service program. At times the branches appointed their own home service sections and put them in charge of the work; in some cases all the home service work was carried on under the supervision of the home service section of the parent chapter.⁴³²

Every Red Cross chapter was urged to establish a home service section no matter how few men entered the service from its territory and no matter how self-sufficient their families ap-

peared to be. By no other means could the responsibility for home service be fixed. Without a group charged with this responsibility it was realized that there would be soldiers' children dropping out of school and others deprived of timely medical treatment; that there would be soldiers' wives wheedled out of their income by shrewd agents or cheated out of it by fakers; and that there would be soldiers' homes broken up during their absence by temptation or misfortune of one kind or another which a friend at hand might overcome. It was emphasized that there was a real task for helpful friendship in every community from which soldiers went. Ten families it was conceded had just as much right to home service as one hundred families. It was not the volume but the character of the work that was to count.⁴³³

Financing home service was a part of the general finance problem of the Red Cross. Any of the chapter funds could be appropriated for home service expenses, whether secured from membership dues, war fund drives, or special sources. Since home service was developed as a means by which each community could show its gratitude to the families of men in service and since each community was more or less equally called upon to furnish men, each Red

Cross chapter was called upon to finance its own home service operations.⁴⁸⁴

DEVELOPMENT OF HOME SERVICE

Red Cross chapters all over the country responded quickly when called upon to organize for home service. By the middle of 1918 there were 3229 chapters organized for home service, with 20,692 workers. Not only was every part of the United States covered by home service sections, but also the territories, the insular possessions, the colonies of Americans in foreign countries—indeed every place where there were families of soldiers and sailors who might need help.⁴⁸⁵

On February 28, 1919, there were 3618 sections with 11,190 branches and 50,000 workers devoting all or a part of their time to home service activities. In eighteen months home service had grown “from an advanced idea to a responsible, nation-wide organization, embracing fifty thousand workers in its ranks, the recognized agency in its field.”⁴⁸⁶

Out of 568 chapters in the Central Division, 254 had organized home service sections by April, 1918. By May 301 sections had been formed and estimates placed the number of home service workers at 1128. The end of July found the number of sections increased to 481. Early in 1919 Miss Margaret Byington, director

of the Bureau of Field Service at Washington, visited the Central Division and was warm in her praise of the organization that had been developed. She found the division almost one hundred per cent organized, nearly every chapter having a home service section. "I can truly say", she wrote, "that this is one of the best divisions I have visited — and I have visited them all."⁴⁸⁷

Iowa Red Cross chapters were likewise quickly lined up for home service. February, 1918, found only 72 out of 167 chapters in the State with home service sections; but by May there were 101, and before the end of the year practically every chapter was organized and prepared to care for those soldiers' and sailors' families which might profit by their help.⁴⁸⁸

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING HOME SERVICE

Home service was not without many obstacles in the course of its development. A writer in *The Survey* has well described the position in which this branch of Red Cross endeavor found itself upon entering its field.

Home Service had to compete for followers with many other war agencies whose call was for obvious services in which the individual could produce results in direct ratio to the amount of energy expended, results which could be pointed out as definite contri-

butions to the great cause. Home Service, being largely preventive in character, shared the disadvantages of most enterprises for the prevention of evils: they are undramatic and there is no popular way of demonstrating conclusively what will happen if the preventive measures are not taken. The breakdown of family life itself is an undramatic happening when it comes. It is not like the bursting of a shell or the explosion of a mine. So, lacking the dramatic, Home Service had to make its appeal to popular sympathy, which had a thousand other calls; it had to depend on logic, which does not carry along great numbers; its main objective was the maintenance of morale, and few people at that time recognized "morale" as something which they could help to create — indeed, few were on speaking terms with the word.

Home Service had to be built on much deeper foundations than were required by many of the war activities which did not need highly trained service. It was, to most people, not simple, not obvious. It had to be taught carefully, clearly, thoroughly. And there were, compared with the need, very few teachers.

Whatever money was needed was usually supplied. But financial support alone was not enough. What was most needed was trained service — something that was not on the market in appreciable quantities.⁴⁸⁹

The establishment of home service sections did not mean that successful home service would follow: only too frequently work ended

when the organization was effected. Many of the home service sections which were established lacked the leadership necessary to put the home service idea into practice. Smaller communities, especially, often failed to understand what the home service program aimed at and what it was capable of accomplishing. Communities unacquainted with social work did not always appreciate its aims and possibilities. Here was a real difficulty that was overcome — where it was overcome — only by a long process of education and enlightenment. To this end a great amount of home service literature was published by the Red Cross and given wide distribution. Pamphlets, circulars, and newspapers carried far and wide the message of home service. They pictured the field and told the need and the aspirations of home service in a way calculated to convince every local organization of its desirability and necessity.

All too often there was a hesitancy on the part of chapters to give sufficient financial support to their home service work. In a statement issued to division managers early in 1918, Harvey D. Gibson, general manager, wrote:

It has come to my attention that there is an apparent reluctance on the part of some Chapters whose funds are limited or have been very liberally used for various other purposes to make appropriations for Home

Service, even when the opportunity for such expenditure, wisely and helpfully, is apparent.

Whenever an individual Chapter feels unable or unwilling financially to undertake Home Service, you are authorized to state to the Chapter concerned that its funds should be used so far as needed for the welfare of the families of soldiers and sailors in that community, even if the result must be the curtailing of work along other lines. The only Red Cross funds available for Home Service are those of the Chapter itself, whereas the surplus funds of all Chapters can be used if necessary for general relief supplies.⁴⁴⁰

HOME SERVICE IN IOWA

The obstacles to the development of home service above described seem to have been of considerable magnitude in Iowa. Being a rich agricultural State and possessing few cities of any size, Iowa had never experienced any great development of social work. Outside of a few of the larger towns and cities organized social work was almost unknown. The Red Cross was compelled to start at the very bottom and lay foundations upon which home service could be built. County after county with practically no concept of social work had to be introduced to home service; had to be informed of its purposes, possibilities, and procedure; had to be convinced of the need for it in their own locality.

It was perhaps to be expected that in a great many cases where home service sections were organized they would not function properly. Probably in some instances there was a real lack of interest, but more often inactivity was due to the utter lack of any realization of what home service aimed to do and how it aimed to do it. Not infrequently after a home service section was once organized, its officers were unable to see that there was anything for it to do.

Field representatives from the Department of Civilian Relief of the Central Division spent much time visiting the chapters and explaining the possibilities of the service. Frequently they met with the declaration that there was nothing for a home service section to do — that home service was all right for the cities, but there was no need for it in rural communities. In some communities the field supervisors had to find definite cases which needed attention, before they could convince local officials that home service was necessary. Consequently it was a long, hard task to bring about the proper functioning of all the home service sections of the State. The number of field supervisors was very limited and it was a long while before they could make their influence felt in all communities. Even when hostilities ceased there was still much organization work to be done among

the home service forces, but as the Red Cross planned to continue the work for some time, the work of organization and development among the sections was maintained.

One county chapter in Iowa, which had been doing practically no home service work, was persuaded to send a delegate to a Red Cross Institute for training. The delegate returned with a new idea of home service possibilities and assumed charge of the work. During the first week the following cases came under her attention: (1) four soldiers discharged because of tuberculosis, all living in the county; (2) four orphaned children of a soldier who had died from the flu and whose wife died from the same disease shortly after; (3) two soldiers' widows who did not know that they were entitled to compensation; (4) one accrued allowance and allotment problem; (5) three soldiers permanently disabled and eligible for compensation and reëducation; (6) one soldier who knew nothing of compensation or bonus and was entitled to both; and (7) twenty inquiries as to how to secure bonuses.⁴⁴¹

The chairman of another Iowa chapter probably expressed the idea of many in the following statement regarding the need for home service in his community: "The fact is", he wrote, "that the work that is being done by the Red

Cross now and the activities in which it is engaged, are such as have very little, if any, application to situations such as ours. . . . In short, we really have no problem on account of returned soldiers. We may be considered happily situated in this respect. Our people were all willing to do everything that they were called upon to do while the War was on, and are still willing to do everything that is necessary, but to be making themselves busy undertaking to do things here that may be of great value in centers of population or in the cities and labor centers but which would be of no use here, would be simply a waste of time and effort.” Yet in most communities from which such replies came, field representatives were able to point out specific cases that badly needed the attention of home service workers.⁴⁴²

A lack of sympathy for the home service program at times caused trouble for the division officials. The chairman of one chapter in the State threw the home service literature which was received into the waste basket instead of passing it on to the home service section. When a representative of the Central Division visited the chapter she found the executive secretary of the home service section entirely ignorant of the extent of home service. She did not know “that it was possible to extend aid to a soldier’s

brothers and sisters, that to keep a soldier's mother from starving was not all that could be expected of the Red Cross." After this representative had fully explained home service the question of employing a trained worker was taken under consideration by the chapter.⁴⁴³

Adequate direction for the home service work was frequently lacking. This was due, in some cases, to the absence of anyone in the community who possessed the proper qualifications to lead in the work. At other times mistakes were made in selecting the chairmen or secretaries of home service sections. Home service in some places became simply a one man affair: the person in charge assumed all responsibility and failed to listen to any criticism or advice from others. Failure to make use of the consultation committee suggested by headquarters was too often one of the reasons why home service was not successfully administered.

Great care was necessary if the best available persons were to be secured as chairmen of home service sections. Some of the points to be considered in making the choices are suggested in a statement made to the chairman of an Iowa chapter by a Central Division official. "Our experience", he says, "is that a clergyman does not make the most satisfactory chairman for a Civilian Relief Committee. We say this with

full appreciation of the great part that our churches and religious influences are playing in the development of the morale of soldiers in service. A clergyman at best represents one section of the life of the community. There is always a feeling that because there are Jews and all denominations connected with the Home Service work of the Red Cross, a clergyman of one faith does not reach all interests.”⁴⁴⁴

A Central Division field representative, after visiting a certain Iowa home service section, reported back that she had made every effort to arouse them to the responsibility of home service; that they distinctly saw some need but did not see how they were going to do what she outlined for them. She suggested an institute graduate, but they felt that the man then in charge of the work “had nothing much to do” and could continue, although he was not a capable organizer or leader.⁴⁴⁵

For the purpose of administering home service, chapters organized with county jurisdictions were preferable to the smaller units. With the larger chapters it was possible to secure a trained or experienced worker to direct activities. There was sufficient work to keep such a person busy and the chapter was large enough to support her. But with several chapters in a county none of them could find enough home

service work to make it seem worth while to secure a trained executive. Hence the large number of small chapters in Iowa undoubtedly hindered to a certain extent the employment of trained executives for the home service program.⁴⁴⁶

ORGANIZATIONS DEVELOPED

Home service was carried on by a vast organization extending to every corner of the United States. It was carried on under the very eyes of the nation and what it accomplished or failed to accomplish at once became known to anyone who cared to inquire. Its beneficiaries were representatives of local communities everywhere, and the workers were equally representative. "Experience was desirable but not essential. Wealth and high social standing were neither a bar nor a recommendation. By the scores and the hundreds, by the thousands, until there were some thirty thousand men and women were enrolled as paid or volunteer workers in the Home Service, nineteen-twentieths of them unpaid volunteers." A network of helpful agencies was built up, meeting local needs through local men and women, working in large measure on the same fundamental principles, subject in matters of general policy, and especially in the use of their funds, to

supervision from national headquarters, and to a closer although still no doubt very general supervision by fourteen division headquarters.⁴⁴⁷

To supervise all of the home service work an executive staff of some two hundred and fifty persons was created covering all the division headquarters of the United States. In addition, two thousand men and women were serving as full time secretaries — often as volunteers — for local communities. At the end of 1918 there were at national headquarters and at the divisional offices about ninety people, most of them experienced social workers, whose main work was policy direction of a general executive kind. There were nearly seventy field supervisors and over forty specialists teaching or supervising the teaching of home service. That was the overhead organization for all the home service sections of the country. While it was inadequate in many ways it nevertheless represented a genuine achievement in building a staff when experienced persons were very difficult to obtain.⁴⁴⁸

At Central Division headquarters there was developed an organization for directing and supervising the work in the local centers. Specialists were placed in charge of the various departments and field supervisors or repre-

representatives were secured to visit the home service sections. In July, 1919, there were twelve of these supervisors in the Central Division. Two were retained at headquarters for emergency calls, while the others were usually assigned to work in a certain State.⁴⁴⁹

Some very efficient home service sections were developed in various places in Iowa, as a result of the coöperation of the local people with the Central Division. By July, 1919, ninety-one of the Iowa chapters had been visited by the field representatives from Chicago. A number of chapters had been visited two or three times. For a time, Miss Bessie A. McClenahan, then in charge of social service for the Extension Division of the State University, was the Iowa representative of the Central Division, having been loaned to the Red Cross for that purpose.⁴⁵⁰

As the war progressed, more and more trained workers were secured to help carry out the home service program. The chapters gradually came to appreciate the value of having trained persons to direct the service and were willing to use their funds to hire experienced workers or send some one to the Red Cross institutes to get the training. Central Division records show that in July, 1919, there were thirty-two sections in Iowa with trained

executives — that is, with executives who had had previous experience in social work or were graduates of Red Cross institutes. In many of the other chapters there were workers who had gained considerable insight into social work by attendance at chapter courses, regional conferences, and similar Red Cross gatherings.

In most of the larger cities paid executive secretaries were put in charge of the home service operations. In Council Bluffs, for instance, a secretary was paid \$2400 a year and two stenographers were paid \$82.50 a month to help her. Likewise several of the chapters with no cities in their jurisdictions had paid executives. In a few cases where one chapter did not have enough work to justify the employment of a salaried executive, two chapters joined together and hired a worker to divide her time between them.⁴⁵¹

A field representative's report concerning one Iowa chapter furnishes an example of an Iowa organization. This report says:

Miss Hugus, the Executive Secretary, is a graduate of one of the Chicago Institutes. . . . Her recognition of opportunities for service is quick, and her response immediate. She is kindly, accurate and energetic.

Miss Hugus serves as Executive Secretary of two Chapters both in Montgomery County. Headquarters

for the other chapter is at Villisca, where Miss Hugus spends Mondays and Tuesdays. She works from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive of each week at Red Oak which is considerably the larger of the two Chapters.

Branch organization is excellent. In each township is a small committee with one member, the Chairman, responsible for the work. . . . The Civilian Relief Committee meets on call. This I pointed out as a weakness, which both Miss Hugus and her committee admitted and began at once discussing meetings at a regular scheduled time.

The office of the Home Service Section is in the Post Office. It is admirably arranged with a reception room large enough for committee meetings, and an inner office for interviews and work.

Records show an unusually large information service and an intelligently handled one. People who called while I was in the office varied from a woman of wealth, seeking information and direction because her son-in-law's mail fails to reach him, to a laundress distressed by financial matters complicated by non-arrival of allotment and allowance. Money was paid to the laundress who left cheered and grateful. The other caller mentioned above was likewise appreciative and relieved. I have visited no office where the spirit of democracy holds sway so completely as here.⁴⁵²

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HOME SERVICE

The greatest good resulting from the home service of the Red Cross was that growing out

of the many personal services rendered by the thousands of workers — services which are not measurable. Still the figures obtainable give some idea of the magnitude of the work done. February, 1918, one of the first months in which home service really functioned, saw service rendered to 32,000 families. In addition, information of one kind or another was supplied to 9000 families — a total of 41,000 families helped during that month by the Red Cross home service. From that time on there was a rapid increase in the number of families turning to home service for assistance. In June, 1918, information was furnished to 29,000 families and other aid rendered to 82,000; and during December 284,000 families received attention, 73,000 being given information and 211,000 benefiting in other ways. For February, 1919, the last month before the Red Cross returned to a peace basis, 297,000 families were given attention. Information was furnished to 64,000 of these and other aid was supplied to 233,000. It is estimated that from February, 1918, to February, 1919, about 500,000 different families were reached by home service activities.⁴⁵⁸

Large amounts of money were necessarily spent in conducting home service operations, and yet the financial aid rendered to families was probably the least important. Up to the

end of February, 1919, the chapters had spent \$8,790,000 for home service, while the National Headquarters had expended \$1,204,730.61 in operating the civilian relief bureaus in the divisions through which the home service sections were organized, the workers trained, the work developed and supervised, and many matters attended to that could not be handled locally.⁴⁵⁴

Complete figures for the number of families helped and the amount of financial aid given by Iowa Red Cross chapters are not available, due to the failure of many home service sections to report their activities to the Central Division, month by month, as they were supposed to do. March, 1918, found only 90 home service sections organized in Iowa's 167 chapters and of these only 62 reported for that month. Those reporting had dealt with 245 families and given financial aid to the amount of \$875.63. For the following month 42 sections, out of 101 then organized, reported the giving of service to 437 families and the expenditure of \$1692.59 for financial aid.

From that time on there was a steady increase in the number of families helped and the amount of financial assistance given. For December, 1918, it appears that 113 out of 150 home service sections reported. They showed that 5816 families had come under the attention

of home service workers, 3865 receiving definite service of one kind or another, while the other 1951 were merely supplied with information. The amount of financial aid given during December was \$19,136.26. According to the reports made to the Central Division, this month marked the highest point in the home service work in Iowa, so far as the amount of financial aid given is concerned. The greatest number of families helped was in March, 1919, when 8547 were aided.

For the twelve months beginning with March 1, 1918, the reports received from an average of two-thirds of the home service sections of the State indicated that they had served an average of 2447 families a month and had spent a total of \$99,225.81 for financial assistance.⁴⁵⁵

The reports of individual chapters show that many of them did a great deal of home service work. From January 1st to December 1, 1918, the Cedar Rapids home service section dealt with 1058 families and expended \$2000 for relief. The number of families helped each month indicates the rate at which the work developed. In January, 1918, it appears that 17 families were dealt with, 20 in February, 32 in March, 39 in April, 50 in May, 67 in June, 145 in July, 156 in August, 166 in September, 156 in October, and 210 in November.⁴⁵⁶ On January 1, 1918,

there were but three families under the care of the Waterloo home service section, and only \$20.50 had been expended for the work. The report for the year 1918 listed 178 families receiving some sort of service. Included were 111 wives of soldiers, 62 parents, 3 grandparents, and 2 children. Turning to smaller towns and rural communities, one learns that Hawarden to June 1, 1919, expended \$923.32, while Chickasaw County spent \$500 assisting 16 families and 20 soldiers.⁴⁵⁷

Figures for a period of four months at the close of 1918 and the first of 1919 show that during that time the Council Bluffs chapter aided 1980 families, giving \$5995.37 in financial aid; Des Moines dealt with 2485 families and gave financial assistance of \$9335.88; Davenport helped 806 families and spent \$2153.75 for financial aid; Sioux City served 780 families, with financial aid amounting to \$6472.56. In Monroe County, where there are no cities of any size, 68 families were under home service care and \$870.72 was used to give necessary relief.⁴⁵⁸

The monthly figures for a few Iowa communities show that in October, 1918, Ames aided 185 families, Cedar Falls 4, Galva 4, Wapello County 348, Washington County 320, and Woodbury County 129. For November, Jones County served 10 families, Muscatine

County 133, Oskaloosa 104, Davenport 234, and Des Moines 422.⁴⁵⁹

Special lines of activity were undertaken at different times by the home service sections. One instance was the service rendered during the influenza epidemic. All over the country the Red Cross did a great deal to help meet this emergency. It was not, however, always undertaken by the home service section: special committees were sometimes appointed to deal with the situation.

Iowa chapters were quite active along this line and spent much time and money in fighting the epidemic, some chapters opening emergency hospitals to cope with the situation. In Wapello County, especially in the city of Ottumwa, we find an excellent example of what the Red Cross could do in such emergencies. From October 23rd to November 17th, 1560 persons were given some sort of assistance and 140 nurses were sent out, who put in 7196 hours of service. The motor corps made 6000 trips, taking nurses to cases, delivering meals, and taking out supplies and people to investigate. Among the supplies furnished were 31 blankets, 91 comforts, 42 cots, 31 mattresses, 50 pillow cases, 70 pneumonia jackets, 5000 masks, 140 sheets, and 3150 meals. About \$6000 was expended in carrying on the work. Later the city opened an emer-

gency hospital, but the Red Cross coöperated and furnished the cots, bedding, linen, towels, mattresses, night clothes, and underwear for the patients.⁴⁶⁰

At Des Moines a special influenza committee was named. During the epidemic 3000 cooked meals were furnished to patients throughout the city. Camp Dodge was supplied with clerical help for the base hospital and with cooks, waitresses, and matrons for the nurses' homes. In fifteen days 1057 days of volunteer labor were given. Nursing service was furnished to 1200 patients, the cost of which, however, was usually borne by the family. Among the places which opened emergency hospitals during the influenza period were Pella, Ames, and Marshalltown. The Marshall County chapter, with headquarters at Marshalltown, spent \$10,000 during the epidemic.⁴⁶¹

Another field into which a few Iowa chapters entered was that of opening Red Cross sanatoriums, although the use of Red Cross funds for that purpose was frowned upon by National and Central Division officials. In June, 1918, Des Moines leased a sanatorium to convert into a convalescent hospital for the care of soldiers' families in need of medical attention and unable to bear the expense. A confinement ward and a nursery were provided for in the plans. Previ-

ously there had been considerable trouble in finding places to house persons under the care of the home service section. The sanatorium contained thirty rooms available for use which were cleaned and painted and furnished largely through gifts. A trained nurse was secured as superintendent, and it was opened toward the end of July, 1918. The Cherokee Red Cross early in 1919 paid \$5000 for a house to be used as a hospital. It could accommodate only ten persons and in June, 1919, one of the field secretaries of the Central Division reported that it was standing idle and that the chapter did not know what to do with it.⁴⁶²

XI

HOME SERVICE (CONTINUED)

FROM the beginning it was evident that if the Red Cross was to carry out its home service program successfully it would be necessary to bring to its aid that skill in establishing personal relationships and in rendering service to others that only training and experience can provide. Of course there was not a sufficient number of experienced social workers to provide this service, even if they could all have been drawn to the Red Cross from their regular fields. Neither was it possible for the existing schools of social work to train enough workers in time to meet the emergency.⁴⁶⁸

There was, however, "plenty of raw material — high-tension patriotism — out of which to construct an agency for war service. There was plenty of unorganized neighborliness in the country, but to organize it was like trying to harness the waves,— lots of surge and ferment but no sustained direction." To take this raw material and fit it for home service was one of the jobs the Red Cross had to undertake. Recognizing the necessity of training its own work-

ers the Red Cross assumed the responsibility and proceeded to institute plans to accomplish that end.⁴⁶⁴

TRAINING WORKERS FOR HOME SERVICE

Early in the fall of 1917 the Department of Civilian Relief inaugurated a system for preparing workers to meet the emergency. In doing so the existing agencies for training in social work were fully utilized. Home service institutes were established in the larger cities of the country, affiliated with schools of social work, universities, or colleges. A syllabus, prepared by Porter R. Lee, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, outlined the topics to be covered in the twenty-four hours of required lecture work. More than half the lecture periods were devoted to an intensive study of the methods of dealing intelligently and helpfully with the families of soldiers and sailors; the remaining periods were given over to a more general treatment of allied topics such as health, child welfare, racial problems, and women and children in industry. As the home service work became better established, the institutes gave more time to questions concerning the organization of home service sections. Students were also drilled in the provisions of the war risk insurance law and the civil rights act

and in the application of these measures to individual cases.

In addition to the twenty-four hours of lecture work required, each student had to do one hundred and fifty hours of field work under the direction of the experienced workers of the local social agencies. Each institute was limited to twenty-five persons, so that the lecture discussions might be informal and the director of field work might be able to give personal attention to the individual students.

Some institutes gave special attention to the needs of representatives from rural communities, where the problems were very different from those encountered in the cities. These students sometimes carried on their field work in rural home service sections under the supervision of the institute director of field work. Later these same division workers visited the students to help them apply the principles to their home problems.

During the first year of home service, sixty-four institute sessions were held in twenty-six different cities, with an attendance of 1191 persons. One thousand of these received the certificates given by National Headquarters for those who completed the full amount of field work, did the required reading, and passed a written examination. Two hundred and sixty

were college graduates. In the beginning it was difficult to get the maximum of twenty-five students for each institute, but later not nearly all the applicants could be accepted. In one institute there were one hundred and seventy-two applications for admission while only twenty-five could be accepted.⁴⁶⁵

Many of those attending the institutes had had no previous connection with their local Red Cross organization, but on being accepted each one was required to make a pledge to give a certain amount of time to home service work after graduation. As home service became better organized the institutes were more and more used to train workers selected and sent by the local chapters. The chapters in which trained social workers were lacking found that the best way to meet their problem was to send some one from their midst to an institute for training. Frequently the expenses were borne by the chapter with the understanding that on her return the student should give paid or volunteer service according to her financial situation and the amount of work to be done.⁴⁶⁶

Not all home service sections could secure institute graduates even when they so desired, for they could not be turned out fast enough. Counting the sections of both the chapters and branches there were some ten thousand home

service sections functioning by December, 1918. About three thousand of these were equipped with leaders who had had some special training which fitted them for the job. Only about one thousand, however, had institute graduates.⁴⁶⁷

For workers who could not attend an institute, chapter courses were provided in the home communities. They were designed primarily to train volunteers to assist the home service secretaries. These were four week courses, and, like the institutes, consisted of both class and field work. The division representatives usually gave the class work, while the field work was given by a local social worker if possible. If not, the division furnished a director for that work also. Approximately seven thousand persons attended chapter courses during the first year of home service.⁴⁶⁸

Numerous meetings and conferences of other kinds were held by the persons engaged in home service, all of which helped to prepare them for the task which was theirs. As another part of the educational program large amounts of home service literature were distributed to those engaged in the work. Articles and pamphlets prepared by experts in social work, directions for organizing home service, and information on all matters pertaining to its activities were sent to all the home service sections of the American

Red Cross, and there was probably no home service section that was not supplied with all the information and help that could be provided in the form of printed material.⁴⁶⁹

A number of institutes were conducted in the Central Division, drawing their students from all the States of the division. The institutes were at times under the direction of Red Cross chapters and in other cases were given in connection with some established agency, as were those given under the auspices of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. The largest number of the institutes were held in Chicago, but others were staged in different cities at various times — Detroit, Michigan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Omaha, Nebraska, Iowa City, Iowa, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Nine students registered at an institute held in Chicago in the fall of 1917, there being three from both Iowa and Michigan, two from Illinois, and one from Indiana. Eight of these graduated, and all went into Red Cross work except one. Another institute held in Chicago in April and May, 1918, drew five from Wisconsin, four from Michigan, two from Iowa, and one from Illinois. Ten of this group went into home service work after completing the course. There were fifty-five applicants for the institute open-

ing in Milwaukee in June, 1918, but only twenty could be admitted. Members were selected from every State in the division. A previous institute at Milwaukee had been made up entirely of students from Wisconsin. In order to meet the demand for institute training it was necessary to materially increase the number held as time went on, and they continued to be held long after the close of the period covered in these pages.⁴⁷⁰

Institutes held in the cities were not always satisfactory for training workers for rural communities. The problems met in the cities and in the country districts were often of a very different nature. Hence rural institutes were planned to overcome this handicap.⁴⁷¹ One of these institutes for training rural workers was opened at Iowa City on November 18, 1918. It was in the nature of an experiment in training rural and small town home service workers under conditions similar to those which they would have to meet in their home chapters.

O. E. Klingaman, Director of the Extension Division of the State University of Iowa, was director. Eleven candidates had been accepted, but due to the influenza epidemic then prevalent only five were able to attend. The lectures were given at the University and the field work at Cedar Rapids. The work closed on December

20th, but the field work at Cedar Rapids failed to give the distinctly rural tone which had been hoped for. All five of the members returned to their home communities to work.⁴⁷²

The Extension Division of the State University of Iowa assumed the task of arranging for the chapter courses given in Iowa when the work was first begun. Several of the larger cities were selected and chapter courses were held there during the months of February, March, April, and May, 1918. These courses were not like the chapter courses described in the general plan, but lasted only about three days, consisting of ten to twenty-four lectures with no field work. Arrangement for longer and more intensive courses could be made with the Central Division or the Extension Division.

From the first of February through April these chapter courses were held in nine Iowa cities — Ottumwa, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Burlington, and Dubuque. Representatives from the surrounding territory attended, and at the nine courses 846 were enrolled. Dubuque, with an enrollment of 241, led while the smallest attendance was at Sioux City where but 27 were present. During May similar courses were held at Eldora, Iowa Falls, Marshalltown, and Newton.⁴⁷³

Both local and outside speakers were used in arranging the chapter course programs. Where there were local persons qualified to handle particular subjects their services were often secured, while for other subjects persons were brought in from outside. The courses were very much alike and frequently the same lecturers served several courses. Representative of these programs is that of the Sioux City chapter course held March 18, 19, and 20, 1918. O. E. Klingaman of the Extension Division opened the course with a discussion of the following items: "The American Red Cross, Its Aims, Its Organization", "The Provisions Made by the United States for the Families of Enlisted Men", "Home Service and the Red Cross, Why Necessary", "The Effects of the War upon Families of Soldiers", and "The Task of Home Service". Miss Bessie A. McClenahan of the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Extension Division dealt with "The Normal Family, Its Problems and Resources" and the "Aim of Home Service". The secretary of the Sioux City Organized Welfare Bureau, Miss Ruth Hitch, spoke on "Constructive Social Service" and "Family Problems" at one session, and at a later session treated of community resources for home service, the social and special agencies of the community for war

service, and State and municipal departments such as health, school, police, courts, and public relief. A second lecture by Miss McClenahan was devoted to "How Home Service is Carried On", "The First Interview, Diagnosis of Need", and "Plan of Service for the Family — Relief — Other Forms of Aid"; while in a third session she explained the record systems of the Red Cross home service and treated of family incomes in relation to family budgets, and of diet, and food conservation. Fred E. Haynes of the State University of Iowa spoke on "War and the Employment of Women and Children" and "Re-Education and Re-Adjustment of the Disabled." Ellsworth Faris, acting director of the Iowa State Child Welfare Research Station, discussed child welfare, health, mental development, recreation, and vocational interests. The subjects of health, care of the sick, health instruction, sanitation, and public health agencies were handled by Dr. L. J. Townsend of Sioux City.⁴⁷⁴

Many other home service conferences and meetings of an educational nature were held at various times and at various places in the State. A conference on home service was held at the State University of Iowa from the 10th to the 14th of April, 1918, under the auspices of the Extension Division. Workers from all over the

State were invited, and many attended the lectures and took part in the round table discussions. Among the men on the program were J. L. Gillin, director, and C. C. Stillman, associate director, of the Department of Civilian Relief for the Central Division, Walter Davidson, of the Bureau of Development for the Central Division, and J. H. Hamilton, State Epidemiologist.⁴⁷⁵

Forty-one informational courses were held during the month of June with an average attendance of thirty persons. The informational courses were given with the idea of preparing volunteer workers to give information service to the returning men. Instruction was offered in such matters as insurance, bonuses, travel pay, delayed pay, and compensation.

A Red Cross conference on home service took place in November at Omaha with twenty-four representatives from twelve Iowa chapters, ninety-eight from thirty-four Nebraska chapters, and one from Illinois.

Beginning early in 1919 regional conferences of home service workers were arranged. Some Iowa representatives attended one such conference at Rock Island, Illinois, in January, and later a number of these conferences were held in Iowa cities — at Centerville in March, Keokuk in May, and Waterloo in July. At this last

conference about ninety persons were in attendance and Dr. Gillin of the Central Division was one of the speakers.⁴⁷⁶

In February, 1919, Mrs. Laretta K. Muir, who had received training at the University of Chicago and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, was made chapter course instructor for Iowa. Under her supervision a chapter course was conducted at Cedar Rapids from February 17th to March 15, 1919. Twenty-two students started the course; six dropped out, and the other sixteen were recommended for certificates. All those in attendance were from Cedar Rapids except one from Marion and another from Mount Vernon. On completion of the course they all pledged themselves to give a definite amount of time to home service. Others of these longer chapter courses were held in the State after the close of the period covered in the present discussion.⁴⁷⁷

FUTURE OF HOME SERVICE

With the cessation of hostilities the question of what to do with home service became a very important one. It was realized that there would be at least several years of work ahead of the home service sections in dealing with soldiers' families—the period of demobilization and after care. But what of the rest of the families

and what would eventually become of home service? To use the statement of Edward T. Devine the problem was: "Shall Home Service be sternly restricted to its war task and liquidated as rapidly as that task is completed, or shall it be conserved and extended so as to become, where there are no others better qualified for the purpose, a permanent agency for organizing home service to all families that need it, perpetuating the spirit which has prompted such service during the war to the families of soldiers and sailors, and giving to the Red Cross in peace a permanent, continuing, and congenial task, which shall hold the members together and insure prompt and adequate response to any emergent need which may arise, whether from disaster or from any possible violations of the decisions of the League of Nations in the new era when wars are to be forbidden?"⁴⁷⁸

The popular sentiment which arose for the continuation of home service and its extension to families other than those of soldiers, sailors, and marines was due to a belief that in this service the Red Cross had built up an organization of great social worth to the community — an organization which ought by no means be scrapped when its original task was completed. In the statement of a charity organization offi-

cial we find expression of the sentiment of a great many persons interested in social work and its progress. He says the "Home Service Department of the Red Cross, in less than two years' time, has secured a general recognition of the principles of scientific philanthropy and, under trained leaders from the field of organized social work, it has extended its ministrations from the largest cities down to the smallest village and country hamlet. It has accomplished in this brief time, what the organized charity movement, for psychological reasons, has not been and never will be able to accomplish. . . . Unless this great agency of 'organized good-will' is at once given this big, constructive, permanent task, deterioration will set in and efficiency will be lost. . . . Being a union of the people with their government, working together to lessen human suffering, the work can be standardized according to the best knowledge and experience from the different fields of service. The organization of the movement with its division offices, chapters and auxiliaries and with its field superintendents, its institutes and conferences and with regular bulletins giving minute directions for the steady development of the work, is ideally fitted to give battle to the foes of the home with the assurance of ultimate victory."⁴⁷⁹

The more insistent demand for the adoption of a peace time program for home service did not, of course, come from those sections of the country where other social agencies were strong and numerous. It came rather from the smaller towns and rural districts, from States in which other social agencies did not exist or where they were weak, badly managed, or inadequately supported. Such places recognized in home service the possibility of developing social work in their communities which could probably not be developed in any other way.⁴⁸⁰

A careful study by the Red Cross showed that there were a total of 773 cities in the United States having 8000 or more inhabitants. It showed that of these 773 cities there were only 264 which had any kind of social organization for the care of families. Of these 264 only 159 were members of the American Association of Societies for Organizing Charity. Therefore, there were 500 cities of 8000 population entirely devoid of social agencies dealing with unfortunate families, and 600 of these did not have agencies doing work of a standard conforming to the regulations of the American Association. The larger proportion of these cities without family agencies were naturally in the cities of from 8000 to 25,000. There were 502 cities of this size; only eighty-one of them had any kind

of an organization for the care of dependent families and only thirty-one were members of the American Association. Inquiries sent out from the division offices to local chapters and to people outside the Red Cross organization as well brought returns showing that the demand for the extension of home service varied from twenty-five per cent of the chapters of the Atlantic Division to ninety per cent of those in the Southern and Gulf Divisions.⁴⁸¹

To be sure there were some who opposed the extension of Red Cross home service to the general field of social work. The nature of the organization was sometimes advanced as an argument against any such step. The Red Cross, being a part of an international organization created primarily to save the wounded combatants on the field of battle and to care for the wounded and disabled, was necessarily semi-military and in part bureaucratic in character. And so there were those who claimed that it lacked both the democracy and the organic relation to diverse local needs that home service functioning in every local community in normal times should possess.⁴⁸²

A few expressed the fear that home service might be extended to all families and drive organized charity out of the field. But from the very first Red Cross officials realized the neces-

sity of coöperation and did not compete with the old charity organizations. W. Frank Persons, Director General of Civilian Relief during the war, early explained the necessity of conferring with the social workers of the country and coöperating with them in any steps taken. On the other hand one charity organization society secretary believed that the organized social agencies having demonstrated the principles and methods and trained the workers should feel that their mission had been accomplished and disband, leaving the workers thus liberated to find places for service as leaders in the larger and more comprehensive movement.⁴⁸⁸

Still another question raised regarding the advisability of the suggested step concerned the possibility of maintaining the spirit of home service sections at a pitch sufficient to make a peace time program a success. Many people believed that with the passing of the emergency the desire for service would be very greatly reduced — that the great incentive which had made home service a success while the war lasted would be gone and sections would soon lose interest in the work. This no doubt was a serious danger. On the contrary, Livingston Farrand, who became chairman of the Central Committee in March, 1919, writing at that

time, expressed the belief that with the strong spirit of service then abroad in the land, and with the machinery of the Red Cross at its high pitch of power and efficiency there was a better chance than ever before in the world to raise the average of human well-being. Fred-eric Almy, the oldest charity organization secretary in the United States at that time in length of service, also expressed the opinion that home service could start with far more adequate relief than organized charity and that this good start might persist. He believed the glamour of the Red Cross would outlast the war, and for many years would surely be a better money getter than organized charity.⁴⁸⁴

With her many rural communities and few large cities, Iowa constituted one of the States in which home service might find a very fertile field for permanent work. Many counties in the State had had their first taste of real social work with the development of their home service sections. Out of the 825 incorporated cities and towns there were but seventeen cities which had had active peace time community organizations under the direction of social workers trained in the handling of problems of family rehabilitation, in rendering preventive social service, and in perfecting community organization, and not more than nine counties

of the ninety-nine in the State had expert service in handling county poor relief. It seemed from the reports of the Central Division field representatives that many communities in Iowa were anxious to continue home service and make it a permanent institution serving all those who might need its help.⁴⁸⁵

As a result of the spontaneous pressure from almost all sections of the country, a decision to allow expansion of home service was eventually reached. Home service sections all over the country were accordingly authorized, after receiving approval of their plans, to extend, upon certain conditions, to any families such advice and assistance as they had been giving to families of soldiers and sailors. They were not to attempt to duplicate the work of any existing agency organized and equipped to do this kind of work. They were not to allow extension of their activities to jeopardize the efficient discharge of their responsibilities to soldiers and sailors and their families, which was to be recognized as a primary obligation during the months of demobilization. They were to make formal application through the chapter executive committee to the division manager for approval of their plans to extend their work, accompanied by evidence that the preceding conditions had been met, that they were in a

position to finance the work, and that it would be conducted in accordance with standards set by the Department of Civilian Relief.

When an application was approved, the section was given the privilege of carrying on its extended work as long as the Red Cross afforded auspices for such work, except that the privilege might be withdrawn at any time by the director general of civilian relief on the recommendation of the division manager and the division director of civilian relief, if the established practices and standards of the section should violate the standards set by the Department of Civilian Relief. National and divisional offices were to maintain an advisory and coöperative, rather than executive, relationship to home service work, since it was recognized that the fullest measure of local autonomy was necessary and desirable. In widening its clientele the Red Cross desired to adhere to the principle used in its work with soldiers' and sailors' families, that its action should be "responsive" rather than "initia-tory". It was not to originate contact with any family or go where it was unwelcome.

Funds already set aside for home service could be used and additional grants could be made by the chapter executive committee from any unappropriated funds in the treasury.

Home service funds were to be spent for relief or any other form of service or for the operating expenses of the sections, but not for building or operating hospitals, orphanages, or other institutions and not for subsidizing the work of other agencies.⁴⁸⁶

INFLUENCE ON ORGANIZED SOCIAL WORK

The adoption of a peace time program by the Red Cross meant, of course, an enormous increase in the number of communities in the United States that would have organized social work. It meant the establishment of permanent social agencies in a great many places where social work would not have come for many years except for the war emergency and the consequent development of home service. But supposing home service had not been extended to all families and adapted to times of peace, or supposing it should later be dropped — and the Red Cross reserved the right to withdraw at any time — how would social service be affected? What would be the effect in those communities where no peace time program was adopted by the Red Cross? How would the established social agencies stand to be affected?

Some writers said that, whether the Red Cross continued home service or not, the work would probably go on; that in many essential

details the sections were autonomous, raised their own money, hired and fired their employees, and could get along somehow without assistance from the national organization if they cared to do so. But would they care to do so? There were several reasons for thinking that in many cases they would desire to continue the work.

The methods and principles of organized philanthropy received an abounding justification during the war. What home service did in the way of demonstrating to the thousands of local committees that to help others effectively is an act which grows out of knowledge and experience added to natural aptitude can never be calculated. Education along the lines of social work rapidly penetrated the country and professional standards were held up as a goal to every community. As a result there was surely some understanding of case work given to the general public—given “in a way that an organization hampered by an unfortunate name, by a less democratic method of raising funds and by the misfortune of public misunderstanding has been unable to do.”⁴⁸⁷ W. Frank Persons writes that if you “get the testimony as I have in every part of this country, of the Home Service workers, of the business men, I think it will be clearly substantiated in

every case that something has been contributed to the community and through its purposeful efforts to the United States, wherever Home Service has been organized and enacted." With an adequate understanding of the real worth of organized social work there was bound to be a much greater public demand for it.⁴⁸⁸

The conditions in the Central Division indicate the marked trend towards a realization of the value of trained workers. J. L. Gillin, in his report to National Headquarters for March, 1919, stated that the "need of training was never so clear as it is at present. Chapters are swamping us with requests for secretaries, requests that we are unable to meet and which we attempt to meet temporarily by urging them to send suitable persons to the institutes. Gradually the number of trained or partially trained persons in the position of Executive Secretary is increasing in all the states of this Division. We are beginning to make a dent in the problem in at least two of our states, Michigan and Illinois." In the State of Iowa, too, there seemed to be an increased demand for trained workers in the home service sections. Many requests for trained executives were received by the Central Division from Iowa chapters and numerous other chapters were sending representatives to Red Cross institutes.⁴⁸⁹

Not only was there a better general understanding of social work as a result of the home service activities, but there was a large group of men and women trained in the ways of the profession who would not be content to let the work drop. It is not likely that the hundreds and thousands of men and women who volunteered and worked with the families of service men and thus came into intimate touch with social and community problems, would soon be forgetful or unresponsive to such problems.* Henry P. Davison, the chairman of the War Council, pointed out that "the War has developed the striking and important fact that many men and women, some of whom had with great success devoted their lives entirely to business, came into the Red Cross organization at the outset of the War simply that they might serve their country, but have since realized such a satisfaction to themselves in the opportunity to serve mankind that they now desire to become a part of the permanent Peace Organization of the American Red Cross."⁴⁹⁰

Again there were in the country all those persons who had actually received some degree of training for social work. One of the handicaps faced before the war by organizers of social work was the lack of qualified material available to carry it on. With the large numbers

turned out from the Red Cross institutes and chapter courses the field of available workers was materially increased. Furthermore, there had been created a group of men and women who, for the most part, would exert their influence to see that organized social work was given a fair hearing. That Red Cross workers had an interest in the general field of social work is indicated by their attendance, estimated at a thousand, at the National Conference of Social Workers in 1919. They formed a large and a distinct group in the convention, although many of them were old acquaintances long familiar to the conference under other titles.⁴⁹¹

Home service had a very clear advantage over the older agencies because of its name. The term "home service" was "a coin of pure gold", while organized charity was "trying just now to lose its name", feeling it was an "objectionable and often detested term" which should be relegated to the obsolete past. Mr. Almy said: "I covet the name 'home service' for organized charity, and I should be willing to have organized charity disappear as a name if it remained in spirit."⁴⁹²

Again, he said: "If, when the war came, organized charity had had no charity in its name, it might have administered Home Service with no dual administration, just as the Playground

and Recreation Association of America did administer War Camp Community Service. The War Camp Community Service now continues for civilian service, with enhanced opportunity and prestige. . . . Today there is prejudice against organized charity, though the Red Cross has stamped it with its approval. All over the land, in thousands of towns and cities, there is Red Cross Home Service with nothing yet to succeed it. If Red Cross Home Service died today, organized charity would not be the heir; but if Home Service does not die too soon it may, and probably will, inherit."⁴⁹³

DISASTER RELIEF

Disaster relief comprised part of the work falling upon the civilian relief forces. But home service was naturally the more important and occupied most of the attention. It was only on rare occasions that local civilian relief committees were called upon to administer disaster relief. There were a few cases, however, in which Iowa chapters had a chance to deal with problems arising from local disasters.

Several severe storms in the State in the summer of 1918 made work for the civilian relief committees. A severe storm struck between New Hampton and Nashua on May 9, 1918, killing

eight persons and doing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage. Within a very short time after the storm the Red Cross societies of the two towns were on the job. Bedding, clothing, food, and other necessities were sent to the sufferers. State Director Kepford was soon on the ground and a large force of men and women was organized to provide food, clothing, and shelter for the victims. Another very destructive storm hit the central part of the State toward the end of May, 1918. Eighteen persons were killed, about forty seriously injured, and much damage was done to property. Here again Red Cross chapters were on the job immediately providing for all the sufferers.⁴⁹⁴

The explosion which destroyed the Douglas Starch Works of Cedar Rapids in May, 1919, opened up a big field for disaster relief. As a result of the catastrophe, forty families were made homeless, twenty of them being widows with children. Two representatives were sent out from the Central Division and they found the local chapter already at work on the problem. A disaster relief committee was formed and later Mrs. Laretta K. Muir was detailed by the Central Division to work out rehabilitation plans. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by the local Red Cross committee

and two thousand dollars was received in voluntary subscriptions. Aside from temporary aid rendered, plans were laid for rehabilitation measures for the victims of the explosion extending over a ten-year period.⁴⁹⁵

XII

CAMP SERVICE

THE Bureau of Camp Service was organized for the benefit of the men in the camps in this country. Its purpose was to provide everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the men; to keep in touch with them from the time they landed in the camps until they departed; to help them to get rid of their worries and to smooth their road. The program of this bureau was fully approved by the War Department, which considered it desirable to have some voluntary organization supplement what it was doing for its men.⁴⁹⁶

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

An order of the Secretary of War was issued fixing the status of the Red Cross in the camps and indicating what its general activities would be. The Red Cross was to distribute such articles as sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, and comfort kits and was to receive the assistance of the army officers in making the distribution fair, equal, and where most needed. Emergency relief of all kinds was to be rendered at

the request or suggestion of the officer in charge. All officers were instructed to avail themselves of the assistance of the Red Cross whenever they considered it advisable, but they were admonished not to be any the less diligent in attempting to foresee their needs and provide for them through regular government channels. All requests made of the Red Cross by officers had to be approved by the commanding officer.

To relieve the anxiety and to sustain the morale of soldiers who might be worried about their families at home and to promote the comfort and well-being of these families, authority was given to the Red Cross to station one or more representatives of the Home Service Bureau of the Department of Civilian Relief with the men of each division of the army, wherever located. The soldiers were to be informed through official orders of the presence of such representatives and told that the Red Cross was ready to serve both the soldiers and their families whenever they were in need of help.

The order provided that the chief officer of the Red Cross at division headquarters should be a field director; that all officials assigned to duty with the military establishment should wear the regulation uniform of the American

Red Cross, together with the insignia approved by the Secretary of War. The commanding generals of all cantonments and national guard encampments and the commanding officers of all other encampments or organizations to which Red Cross representatives might be assigned were authorized to furnish to the Red Cross anything that they might request within reason, such as warehouses, offices, light, heat, and telephones.⁴⁹⁷

At the head of the activities was the Bureau of Camp Service at Washington under the Department of Military Relief. Each division also had its Bureau of Camp Service within its Department of Military Relief. In the camps there was, first, the field director, accredited to the camp commander, with the status of an officer, under army orders, and responsible for all Red Cross activities in the camp. Then there were two associate directors, one in charge of home service and the other of the hospital service.

The associate director in charge of Red Cross activities in hospitals was furnished with assistants, depending upon the size of the hospital and the amount of work to be done. First among the activities in the hospitals was the communication service, established upon the request of the Secretary of War. The Red

Cross workers coöperated with the army and navy officers responsible for keeping families advised of the condition of their sons and husbands and fathers. This task necessitated daily visits to all the sick and wounded and a vast amount of correspondence. Other activities of this branch were the visiting of the sick, writing letters, cashing checks, furnishing stamps, writing material, books, magazines, games, tobacco, and a great variety of other supplies.

This associate director also had supervision over all the activities in connection with the convalescent houses, which were erected near the hospitals by the Red Cross. Ninety-two of these houses had been built in the camps of the United States by the end of February, 1919.⁴⁹⁸ They contained, as a rule, twelve rooms for the relatives of patients sent for by the hospital commander to see patients in extreme cases. They had libraries and club rooms, and a large auditorium with a platform in one end that could be used either as a stage or a solarium. In short, they were model houses, wherein the sick and wounded could recuperate and at the same time begin such vocational studies as might be desired.⁴⁹⁹

The other associate field director, in charge of home service, was entrusted with the task of

making contacts with soldiers' families through division bureaus of civilian relief and home service sections. This associate field director was a representative of the Department of Military Relief until March 1, 1918, when this part of the work in the camps was taken over by the Department of Civilian Relief. Here it remained until the first of January, 1919, when it was again put under the Department of Military Relief. While this branch of camp service was under the latter department there was necessarily close coöperation with the civilian relief forces. The duties of this associate director were to lend assistance to soldiers' and sailors' families in preserving the essential standards of home life, meeting problems arising out of diminished income, sickness, domestic, business, and legal difficulties, and in tracing delays in allotments and allowances of such families. He also arranged for investigations of applications for discharge and furloughs on the request of the commanding officer. The men in the service, worried over their folks at home, found in this home service representative a friend and counsellor. He worked in close coöperation with the home service sections in the men's home city, in solving family problems.⁵⁰⁰

Some of the experiences as told by one of these home service men in the camps gives an

insight into what they were doing. Concerning his work he writes :

Stories come thick and fast, of sickness and death, of losses of every kind, of marital difficulties, deserting husbands, erring or wayward wives, missing boys. Hardly any cause of distress is absent from the records. As one of the field directors put it, "Red Cross camp work is a sort of glorified C. O. S., without any worry about money." Homesick boys from the mountains or the prairies get a letter saying "Mother is sick" and pray for a furlough to see a "dying" parent. Telegrams come from some chum in a distant city, purporting to be from a mother or a wife *in extremis*, but are fakes. Real stories of desperate straits, financial or physical, deaths of parents or of children, which, when substantiated, are accepted as a reason for a furlough, all to be investigated by the local Red Cross Home Service Section on request, by mail or wire, from the field director.

Then when the wire has gone, the daily or even hourly visit to the office by the soldier, hoping for word to justify a furlough and the persistent question, "Have you heard about my folks yet?" Sometimes the mingling of disappointment and joy when the sickness has abated or been proved imaginary, because that means no furlough for him.

Many of the local chapters are very energetic and business like and their answers are intelligent, complete and prompt. A few answer that "the family greatly desire him to come home for a short visit" or

that "in their opinion a furlough is advisable" which is disregarded by the officer who wants actual facts to base his own opinion on.

Occasionally one gets splendidly quick action. In one case a claim for a furlough to see a dying wife came in at 3 P. M. At 3:05 it was wired to a distant city. At 4:30 the woman was found by the Red Cross visitor sweeping out her house, at 5 P. M. the company commander had the facts. But that was a rare case. Often twenty-four, forty-eight or more hours are required to make the enquiry and get the answer. At times during the prevalence of the "flu" the Western Union wires were so congested that messages were belated many hours.⁵⁰¹

In one of the Central Division camps the Red Cross was called on by a "man born in Asia, near Jerusalem, under the Turkish flag and of Austrian parentage"—then a resident of Iowa, though not a full citizen. He had been accepted in the army after his sixth attempt to enlist. When he arrived at camp he was worried lest he should be classed among the alien enemies, for he had taken out only his first papers.⁵⁰²

With the signing of the armistice new lines of endeavor were undertaken by the home service forces in the camps. Arrangements were frequently made for Red Cross representatives to speak before every group of outgoing soldiers for the purpose of informing them of the as-

sistance the Red Cross home service sections were able and willing to render them and their families on their return home. Record cards were also filled out giving the discharged soldier's name, home address, date of discharge, and other information. These cards were then to be sent to the home service section in the locality to which the soldier was returning.⁵⁰³

In some camps there was a Red Cross recreational officer, on a par with the associate directors, but not so called, who was given the task of furnishing recreational facilities.⁵⁰⁴ Another line of activity in the camps was the erection, at each base and army hospital, of a building as a rest and recreation home for nurses.⁵⁰⁵ The field directors also coöperated and assisted actively in the work of sanitation, which was conducted in communities adjoining some of the military camps and stations.⁵⁰⁶

Red Cross officials have expressed the belief that through the camp service help was given in some way to practically every soldier, sailor, and marine in the service of the United States. Camp service operations up to March 1, 1918, extended to 339 camps, hospitals, and other military and naval establishments in this country. In the course of the work 250 buildings were erected, including 92 convalescent houses, 61 nurses' houses, 45 headquarters, 14 ware-

houses, 28 garages, and 10 miscellaneous structures. The cost of these buildings and their equipment was estimated at \$3,000,000. On March 1, 1919, there were 1584 persons engaged in the work. Taken as a whole, camp service in the United States required expenditures aggregating about \$38,000,000. Of this sum, about \$6,000,000 went to purchase supplies and for all other cash expenditures, about \$29,000,000 represented the value of chapter-produced supplies sent to the camps for distribution, and about \$3,000,000 was used in constructing and equipping buildings in the various military centers.

Approximately 2700 different kinds of articles were distributed free by Red Cross workers in the camps. The list of these included supplies and comforts of every kind and description, from 8,746,297 cigarettes, 3,592,126 pairs of socks, and 4,208,395 sweaters, to 7813 fly swatters, 24 gallons of olives, and 1126 hot water bags. Workers in the hospital service made 2,539,907 visits to the sick, sent 54,709 telegrams, handled 42,483 home service cases, issued 6,052,037 sheets of writing paper, 284,227 post cards, 120,006 tablets, and 759,507 stamps. In the home service activities, 173,845 cases were dealt with, and 21,373 furlough and 19,298 discharge investigations were made. Loans

were made to 25,803 individuals, amounting to \$325,000.⁵⁰⁷

CAMP SERVICE IN IOWA

There were two military stations in Iowa where a considerable amount of camp service was performed — Camp Dodge and Fort Des Moines, both located at Des Moines. Plans were once made for establishing camp service at the various colleges of the State where the Students' Army Training Corps was established and in some instances field directors were appointed for the work; but before any considerable development could take place, the Students' Army Training Corps had been mustered out.⁵⁰⁸

At Camp Dodge.— For several months after the opening of Camp Dodge the work of the Red Cross there was largely confined to the giving out of supplies. John L. Griffith, the divisional athletic director, was in charge of Red Cross activities at that time, acting as a field director. Up to Christmas, 1917, some 15,000 sweaters, worth approximately \$80,000, had been distributed. In addition, 13,000 pairs of knitted socks costing \$25,000, about 9000 pairs of wristlets worth \$9000, about 4500 mufflers worth \$9000, and about 600 helmets valued at \$1800 had been

given to the soldiers. On Christmas Eve, 12,000 Christmas packages were distributed at the Young Men's Christian Association buildings. The expenditures of the Red Cross for the work at Camp Dodge, up to the end of 1918, amounted to \$150,000.⁵⁰⁹

Home service work at Camp Dodge was started during March, 1918, when H. S. Hollingsworth, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Des Moines, assumed the duties of associate field director in charge of home service. *The Camp Dodger* announced that the soldiers could apply to Mr. Hollingsworth for any help that might be needed for their families' welfare. "If while a soldier is in camp he receives word that any member of his family is sick and needs medical attention or the care of a nurse, the soldier may state his need to Mr. Hollingsworth, either in person, by telephone, or by letter, and whatever is needed will be provided by this department of the Red Cross. There are many other things that this department is able to do for the soldier and his family if they are notified.

"Any soldier may rest assured that the Red Cross Department will take as good or better care of those at home needing help as he could do were he at home."⁵¹⁰

By the middle of April the home service work

at Camp Dodge was well under way. Letters were pouring into the office asking about men sick in the hospital. In each case direct inquiry was made at the hospital and a letter or telegram carried the information back to anxious relatives. Many other letters came asking for information concerning men who had neglected to write and keep their relatives informed. Here again the desired information was obtained and despatched to the folks at home.

One of the early problems dealt with was that of a young couple who had been married about a month before the man left for camp. They were of different religious faiths and this caused a family estrangement. For this reason the wife could not return to her parents so she moved to a town to be nearer her husband. Her allotment and allowance proved inadequate to keep her and she was physically unable to earn her own living. The Red Cross, upon hearing the story, took care of her immediate needs and found a place for her to live with another soldier's wife. Then the Red Cross started out to get her parents to take her back home.⁵¹¹

Another typical case handled by the Red Cross was that of a young soldier who appeared at the home service office with a letter

he had received from his wife in which she told of being in a very destitute condition. She and the children needed clothes and shoes. Credit at the grocery store was at an end. Her allotments and allowances had not arrived. The man was in despair, not knowing what to do. But the Red Cross quickly took the burden off his shoulders. A telegram was sent to the home service section in the town where the family lived and in a couple of days assurance was received at the camp that the family would be well cared for until the allotment and allowance began to come.⁵¹²

Many more interesting instances might be cited. A mother who had not seen the boy who had been stolen from her in his childhood was put in touch with him and spent five happy days with him in New York. It was brought about through coöperation with the home service section of Joplin, Missouri.

A soldier who had been in the base hospital was worried about the digging of his potato crop. In addition he had a claim of \$160 which his attorney told him could be collected if he were home. Through the home service office the situation was taken to the commanding officer of the man's company and a furlough was secured.⁵¹³

Three hundred reports were received from

enlisted men, officers, and Red Cross chapters during April, asking advice, investigations, and assistance. Mr. Hollingsworth visited 150 enlisted men, officers, chaplains, camp pastors, and others in the interest of home service cases. He held 177 interviews with officers and men and helped 79 soldiers settle problems of home that were worrying them. Figures for July showed 176 new cases had been dealt with during the month. There were 134 visitors at the Red Cross office; 138 visits were made by the director; 610 reports were received; and 522 reports were given. There were nearly three times the number of requests that had been received during the month before. The month of September saw the number of new cases rise to 429.⁵¹⁴

Two assistant directors of home service were assigned to Camp Dodge in September, 1918, and by December the staff in this branch of Red Cross work was made up of the associate director, five assistants, and a force of stenographers. With the coming of demobilization there was still much work to do. Red Cross men addressed the gatherings at the Y. M. C. A. building and at the Liberty Theatre, explaining what the Red Cross stood ready to do for them upon their return to civilian pursuits. Mr. Hollingsworth resigned in December to return

to the Associated Charities in Des Moines, and Charles J. Ritche succeeded him.⁵¹⁵

The home service work was not, however, the only work done at Camp Dodge by the Red Cross. Construction of a Red Cross convalescent house near the base hospital was started in April, 1918, and the building was ready for use a couple of months later. It was a two-story building. On the main floor was a large reception room furnished with rugs, rocking chairs, and comfortable davenports. Above was the mezzanine floor for visiting and lounging. The auditorium contained a well equipped stage and moving picture booth. There was one room fitted with four billiard tables, and another contained several shower baths. The second floor was divided into twelve bedrooms for the use of persons called to visit their relatives in the hospitals.⁵¹⁶

A nurses' home was also provided near the hospital. This home served as a club house for the nurses. There were no sleeping quarters but there was a large assembly hall for lectures, programs, and motion pictures, sewing and reading rooms, and a kitchen for the use of the nurses.⁵¹⁷

The Red Cross work became so heavy at the camp that a new headquarters building was authorized in August, 1918. The structure was

a one-story building, with a large waiting room, a general office, and two private offices. Five bedrooms were included for the use of the staff. The Red Cross staff at the camp at that time was made up of the field director, Dr. W. P. Hosken, two associate and two assistant directors, two stenographers, and the supervisor and assistant supervisor of the convalescent house.⁵¹⁸

J. R. Steward succeeded Dr. Hosken as field director for the Red Cross in September and plans were put in operation to make the organization more efficient than ever during the approaching cold months. Orders were issued at the camp headquarters authorizing captains of the companies in the camp to requisition sweaters and other knit goods to supply the men of their command who were not so outfitted.⁵¹⁹

The Red Cross was still on the job at Christmas time, 1918, and undertook to see that all the men at the camp had a merry Christmas. All the hospital wards and Red Cross buildings were decorated for the occasion. Christmas trees were provided and loaded with presents for the men in the hospitals. Every patient, every nurse, and every attendant was remembered with a package of some kind furnished by the canteen committee of the Des Moines chapter.

Sometime before Christmas officers were asked to turn in to the Red Cross the names of all "friendless" soldiers in their outfits. One company captain sent in the name of every man in his company and each was remembered on Christmas Day. Many of the friendless soldiers at Camp Dodge were colored soldiers to whom Christmas would have been much the same as any other day if it had not been for the Red Cross. A big Christmas tree was set up by the Red Cross for their special benefit at the colored hostess house.⁵²⁰

At Fort Des Moines.—Fort Des Moines, which was turned into a general hospital during the war, was the scene of much Red Cross camp service. It was not until well along toward the close of hostilities, however, that the work really got well under way. But it increased rapidly and continued to expand for several months after the signing of the armistice.

It was about the first of June, 1918, that the work was started with the appointment of Harry Worth as field director. Six months later, when Mr. Worth resigned, the Red Cross house had been built and a considerable force of workers made up the Red Cross organization. The Red Cross house, with its large reception room, writing tables, settees, lounging

chairs, couches, phonographs, pianos, and cheery fireplaces, was at the service of the soldiers and their friends. On the second floor sleeping rooms where relatives of the men might remain over night were provided.⁵²¹

Three lines of Red Cross activity were carried on—military relief, hospital and communication service, and home service. Under the department of military relief, sweaters, socks, comfort kits, and surgical supplies were distributed and every attempt was made to meet any emergency that might arise, as when the Red Cross supplied eighteen thousand face masks during the influenza epidemic. There were three men engaged in hospital and communication service at the Fort who wrote letters for the men, telegraphed the families of the dangerously ill to keep them informed of the patient's condition, and answered letters of inquiry concerning men in the hospital. They supplied razors, tooth brushes, shaving soap, combs, brushes, and other necessities, and in cases of need often made loans of money to the soldiers. Two men were kept busy doing home service tasks, looking after the men's many worries about their allotments, insurance, and numerous family troubles. They also looked up all men about to be discharged and gave them advice of especial interest to them.⁵²²

The month of August, 1919, found the Red Cross with seventeen employees at Fort Des Moines, including the directors of different ranks, clerks, and stenographers. Several new lines of activity had been undertaken and the work was then split up into five departments, physical recreation, communication, home service, supply, and recreation. The duty of each can be ascertained from a brief sketch of some of their activities.⁵²³

An associate director in charge of home service was stationed at Fort Des Moines in October, 1918, and was given one stenographer. By the end of the year there was an associate director, an assistant field director, and two stenographers engaged in home service.⁵²⁴ Many requests came to these workers from a great variety of sources for a great many kinds of help. In the fifteen days from November 26th to December 10, 1918, there were 221 requests made of the home service department at Fort Des Moines. Of this number 90 came from soldiers, 49 from Red Cross chapters, 48 from commanding officers, 25 from home service workers in other camps, 5 from relatives, 3 from the Central Division, and 1 from National Headquarters.

All types of assistance were asked for. There were 71 requests to investigate sickness in sol-

diers' families, 60 concerned allotments and allowances, 42 were to assist soldiers' families, 23 had to do with applications for discharge, 14 were for legal aid, and still others wanted such things as protection from private insurance companies, transportation, financial help, to notify soldiers of death of relatives, help in harvesting crops, and aid in securing Liberty bonds paid for by the soldiers. Altogether 273 services were performed. From the 11th to the 25th of January, 1919, there were 177 requests for aid, with 246 services rendered, and from February 10th to the 25th there were 176 requests and 229 services performed. During these six weeks home service workers made 10 loans amounting to \$105; they sent and received 894 letters, telegrams, and telephone calls; held 372 interviews at their office and made 66 visits.⁵²⁵

Two hundred and seventy men from overseas arrived at the hospital during November, 1918, and as was the practice, all were interviewed by home service representatives.⁵²⁶ In December, 28 men were discharged who were potential compensation cases. Each one was interviewed and instructed to report to his local home service section for any assistance needed. Then a report of his situation was forwarded to the chapter of his home district.⁵²⁷

An interesting home service case handled at Fort Des Moines shows the possibility of this branch of the service. A private requested that a home service man visit him in the hospital ward. The private was in quarantine, but the home service man talked to him through the window. Before his illness the soldier had been living with his wife outside of the post and his sister-in-law, with a six months old baby, was living with them. When he was last home he had left them with two dollars. At this time he had been sick for ten days. He heard that his wife had come down with pneumonia and that the baby was sick. The matter greatly worried him and, according to his nurse, was retarding his recovery. As soon as the Red Cross learned of the situation the family was immediately provided for and the sick man relieved of his worry.⁵²⁸

The home service activities continued to increase during the first half of 1919. The associate director in charge of the service reported that there was more work in June, 1919, than in any previous month. As men were discharged, medical social service reports for each man were sent to the Central Division and thence to the chapters concerned, calling attention to certain important points concerning the men. Each day at noon a meeting of the dis-

charged men was held at the Red Cross house and talks were given on home service, compensation, insurance, and similar subjects.⁵²⁹

Men from the bureau of communication at Fort Des Moines visited the wards and each patient was given an opportunity to ask for any assistance or articles needed by him. Home service cases were picked up by these workers and referred to the home service bureau for attention. A strong bond of sympathy was developed between these visitors and the patients, and the latter came to look forward to the visits of Red Cross representatives with considerable pleasure. For a single week in May, 1919, the representatives of this bureau made 1035 visits, held 95 interviews, and handled 44 letters, telegrams, and telephone calls. They distributed 92 packages of gum, 320 packages of cigarettes, 339 cigars, 44 packages of tobacco, 12 kits, 73 bars of soap, 2 canes, 97 packages of tooth paste, 30 tooth brushes, 24 shaving brushes, 4 shaving sets, 21 combs, 3 razors, 14 packages of razor blades, 6 sweaters, 57 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of pajamas, 3 afghans, 11 cans of talcum powder, 18 towels, 4 pairs wool socks, 2 stump socks, 3 pairs of crutch pads, and 18 wash cloths. They also distributed candy, cake, jelly, and flowers sent in by outside persons.⁵³⁰

The physical recreation department was in charge of an army officer, but he was assisted by several members of the Red Cross staff. Gymnasium and outdoor work was given patients for strengthening their amputated limbs and to teach them how to utilize their artificial limbs to the best advantage. On May 3, 1919, there were 140 men enrolled in classes of this kind. For those who were able to indulge, arrangements were made for baseball, track athletics, walking, croquet, tennis, horseshoe pitching, and other outdoor exercises.

An athletic meet was staged at the Western League baseball park at Des Moines on July 22, 1919. Included in the events were an "Efficiency walk" for patients with leg amputations, a fifty yard dash, a "wheel chair race" for patients with double amputations, a thirty yard hop for patients with leg amputations, and a manual of arms drill for patients with leg amputations.⁵³¹

It fell to the recreational department to cooperate with other agencies in providing amusement and recreation for the men of the post. Eventually the Red Cross was assigned to the task of arranging all entertainments for the soldiers, even though given by some of the other welfare organizations in the camp. The reports of their activity, therefore, cover all the

activities, whether directly provided by the Red Cross or not — except those conducted by the physical recreation department. The activities of a single week are sufficient to show what was being done. During the week ending June 21, 1919, the entertainment calendar included 21 moving picture shows with 3450 in attendance, 22 speaking and musical entertainments which attracted 2600 listeners, 4 social evenings in which 1100 took part, 8 picnics and theatre parties which were attended by 552 of the men and three dances which were attended by 560, and auto rides for 449. The combined attendance at all these functions for the one week was 8681.⁵³²

Every week many entertainments, offering a wide variety of programs, were arranged for by the several welfare organizations at the post. For a time an Orpheum show was staged at the camp every Saturday noon, the members from the Des Moines Orpheum putting on the program. Likewise dancing lessons were given every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at the Knights of Columbus building. On special occasions very elaborate programs were usually provided.⁵³³

A celebration was held at Christmas time, 1918, in coöperation with the other welfare organizations operating at the Fort. On Christ-

mas Eve there was a free show at the Orpheum and a program at the Red Cross house. Each ward was furnished with a Christmas tree, and there was a large one at the Red Cross house. Christmas boxes were distributed to all by the canteen ladies from the Des Moines chapter and large quantities of cookies, candy, and fruit were sent in from all around. The men in the wards hung up their stockings, which were filled with presents by the Red Cross. On Christmas Day canes were distributed to all the patients, and in the evening another program was held at the Red Cross house.⁵³⁴

The Fourth of July, 1919, was also an occasion for a big celebration. The day's ceremonies opened with the presentation of two Distinguished Service Crosses and one Croix de Guerre. At half past one there was a ball game between the patients and the men of the detachment and then one between Fort Des Moines and Camp Dodge. Refreshments were served at four tents on the parade ground—pie, doughnuts, and coffee by the Salvation Army, lemonade and pop by the Red Cross canteen, ice cream by the Y. M. C. A., and cakes and candy by the Knights of Columbus. During the afternoon a group of entertainers made the rounds and entertained the bed patients, and the University Church served refreshments of

all kinds in the wards. Beginning at five o'clock there was a picnic supper. Dozens of families brought their baskets and there was plenty to eat for everyone. From half past six until nine o'clock one hundred girls from Des Moines entertained the crowd with games and stunts of various kinds. And all the time the post band was on hand to furnish the music.

At seven o'clock came the big feature of the day — a big "Jazz Parade", planned and executed entirely by the Red Cross. The parade, headed by the band, was made up of about twenty-seven floats in take-offs on various individuals, institutions, organizations, and events at the Fort. The personnel of the parade was composed almost entirely of patients, and all the floats and paraphernalia used were drawn entirely from the resources of the post. Two large open air dances were conducted by the Knights of Columbus during the evening. The attendance at the celebration was estimated at 5000, about ninety per cent of the men of the post remaining on the grounds for the celebration.⁵³⁵

HOME SERVICE IN CAMP COMMUNITIES

The Red Cross placed special home service workers in communities in the vicinity of cantonments to cope with the grave and urgent

problems growing out of the migration of soldiers' families to such places. These workers, called community agents, were supported and directed by the division offices of the Red Cross. They removed from the shoulders of the local home service sections the heavy burdens created by this movement of the sailors' and soldiers' families.⁵⁸⁶

Des Moines presented the largest problem for home service of any of the cantonments of the Central Division. Many families that followed men to Des Moines became a considerable burden on the local home service section, making up about one-half its cases. In August, 1918, the Central Division sent a community agent to assume the work and relieved the Des Moines chapter of its responsibility.⁵⁸⁷

The need for such community agents is shown by an examination of a few figures dealing with the work accomplished. From the beginning of November, 1918, to the first of March, 1919, these agents dealt with 713 families, all but 117 of which were rendered some service other than informational. For the same period financial aid was given amounting to \$3083.66 of which \$1701.64 was later refunded. By March the work was rapidly decreasing, since the families were returning to their homes due to the demobilization of the army. On

March 15th the work was again taken over by the Des Moines chapter. Half the time of one trained worker and one stenographer was given to this work thereafter, and the Central Division paid half their salaries.⁵⁸⁸

XIII

NURSING SERVICE

THE American Red Cross Nursing Service had a double duty — to supply all nurses requested by the Surgeon General of the United States for military service and to cooperate in all possible ways with local health organizations in safeguarding the health of civilians. It enrolled nurses for use by the army and navy, for the use of the Red Cross itself, and for purposes of home defense. It supervised the various activities carried on for the instruction of the general public, such as courses in first aid, hygiene and home care of the sick, and dietetics, and conducted what is known as the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service.

ORGANIZATION

The Nursing Service of the American Red Cross was under the direction of the Bureau of Nursing at Washington, the various division bureaus, and the chapter committees on nursing. The Bureau of Nursing at Washington, which was under the direction of Miss Jane A. Delano from 1909 until her death in April, 1919,

was charged with the duties of maintaining the nursing service, of recruiting properly qualified nurses for military and naval service, organizing nursing units, and supervising the courses in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, first aid, and dietetics, which were offered to the public. The division bureaus of nursing and the chapter committees coöperated in carrying on these lines of activity.⁵³⁹

But in developing the nursing service the Red Cross found it desirable to call for coöperation from the national organizations of nurses. Accordingly in 1909 the American Nurses' Association was asked and agreed to lend their assistance in developing this phase of Red Cross work. A National Committee on Red Cross Nursing was forthwith appointed, composed of forty-six members, representing the leading organizations of nurses and the Red Cross. Following this action, State and local committees of nurses were likewise appointed.

At the close of the war the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was made up of the surgeon generals of the army, the navy, and the United States Public Health Service, and representatives of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, the National Organization of Public

Health Nursing, and of the American Red Cross. This committee had to do with the establishment of State and local committees and acted in an advisory capacity in all matters pertaining to the Red Cross nursing service.⁵⁴⁰

State committees on Red Cross nursing service, consisting of not less than six members, were appointed by the National Committee from names submitted by the executive committees of the State Nurses' Associations at the time of their annual meetings. The members had to be enrolled Red Cross nurses. It was the function of these State committees to submit to the directors of the division bureaus of nursing a list of names of enrolled Red Cross nurses eligible to serve on local committees. These local committees, also consisting of six members who had to be enrolled Red Cross nurses, existed for the purpose of issuing information and blank forms to nurses desiring to enroll with the Red Cross, the securing of credentials of nurses applying for enrollment, and the forwarding of all papers with recommendations of at least two members of the committee to the directors of the division bureaus of nursing.⁵⁴¹

The directors of the division bureaus of nursing appointed nurses to serve on the local committees from nominations made by the State committees. They supplied the local

committees with all necessary literature, blank forms, stationery, and other supplies needed by them in connection with their work. They examined all applications for enrollment as Red Cross nurses and forwarded the applications to National Headquarters with recommendations. They also assumed the responsibility of enrolling nurses who were eligible for home defense service. Annual reports from local committees were made for the division directors of nursing and were then forwarded to Washington.⁵⁴²

The Department of Nursing of the Central Division was under the direction of Miss Minnie H. Ahrens throughout the war. In addition to the State Committee in Iowa there were four local committees. These were at Sioux City, for the western district, Des Moines for the central, Burlington for the southeast, and Cedar Rapids for the northeast district. There were usually nine members on each committee, representing different sections of the district assigned to the committee. These committees received all applications from nurses in their district who desired to enroll with the Red Cross and made recommendations to the Central Division regarding them. The Central Division then sent the papers to Washington where the nurses were enrolled.⁵⁴³

After the reorganization of the American Red Cross in 1905, an attempt was made to build up a nursing service by enrolling nurses under Red Cross leadership. Four years later it was decided to ask the national organizations of nurses to coöperate in the work, and the above arrangement developed therefrom. Following this step, regulations were issued by the Secretary of War making the Red Cross nursing service the reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, and a proclamation issued by the President of the United States in 1911 authorized the Red Cross as the only relief agency privileged to render aid to the land and naval forces of the government in time of war. Enrolled Red Cross nurses, therefore, constituted the reserve of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, and were also available for any of the activities carried on under the auspices of the Red Cross.⁵⁴⁴

Thus one of the most important duties of the Red Cross Nursing Service came to be the maintenance at all times of an adequate enrollment of nurses for service in the event of war. The various peace activities also required an enrollment of nurses with special qualifications other than those for ordinary duty. The Red Cross did not maintain any school or method of training nurses, but enrolled those nurses who

met the standard requirements as to education, physical condition, age, and the like, for the particular field in which they desired to enroll.

For general enrollment a nurse had to be a graduate of a school for nurses giving at least a two years' course of training in a general hospital which included the care of men and had at least a daily average of fifty patients during the applicant's period of training. Graduates of hospitals for the insane were not eligible for enrollment unless their experience included at least nine months' training in a general hospital. Subsequent postgraduate training or hospital experience which supplemented deficiencies in training could be accepted by the National Committee upon recommendation of the local committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. The age requirement was between twenty-one and forty-five years. Some differences existed in the standards required for those enrolling for special branches of Red Cross service, such as public health nursing.⁵⁴⁵

Enrolled nurses as soon as assigned by the Red Cross to the Army and Navy Nurse Corps passed entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Red Cross. As members of military units they were paid by the government, wore army or navy uniforms, and were subject to the orders of the medical staffs of the surgeon generals.

All hospitals were not Red Cross hospitals as many people were led to think because the nurses wore the Red Cross emblem.⁵⁴⁶

ACTIVITIES BEFORE THE WAR

Before the outbreak of the war a considerable body of nurses had been enrolled and some of them had been called upon to serve in times of disaster. In August, 1914, when the war broke out, the Red Cross offered its trained personnel to every belligerent country; the offer was unanimously accepted and many nurses were sent to Europe where they were still serving when the United States entered the conflict. At the time of the declaration of a state of war by the United States there were 8015 nurses' names on the Red Cross rolls; and of these 2970 could mobilize immediately. During the year ending in July, 1917, there had been assigned to the Army Nurse Corps 817 Red Cross nurses, several hundred of whom had been sent to care for the troops on the Mexican Border.⁵⁴⁷

The year preceding the entry of the United States into the war was one of activity on the part of the nursing service. The Surgeon General had requested the Red Cross to organize base hospital units, and a hospital system was built up that was later to become "the back-

bone of the Medical Corps during the first trying months of war."

In these base hospital units organized by the Red Cross the doctors and nurses of each group were accustomed to work together. The great civil hospitals of America were called on to organize teams from their staffs, and soon a score of units were established. Twenty-two doctors, two dentists, sixty-five Red Cross nurses, one hundred and fifty-three corpsmen, six civilian employees, a chaplain—the complete personnel—signed the muster roll of each and pledged to report for duty whenever called within two years.

When these units moved "they carried with them the personnel (from pharmacist to scullion) and the equipment (from scalpel to laundry plant) to set up a complete five hundred bed hospital wherever needed. . . . Beds, bedding, ward furniture, drugs, surgical instruments, laboratory supplies and equipment, mess-gear, sterilizers, ambulances, touring-cars, motor-trucks, a motor-cycle, complete X-ray plant, kitchen, disinfectors, surgical dressings, and hospital garments, some refrigerating and laundry equipment, telephone system, and machine shop—all the supplies that would not deteriorate in storage were collected at a convenient point", ready for use.

Such a base hospital unit was mobilized for the first time in October, 1916, in Philadelphia. The hospital came together in "record time and with the precision of clockwork." The tentage covered ground 1000 feet long and 500 feet in width. The experiment proved beyond a doubt that the "canned" hospital would be a success. When diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, twenty-five such base hospital units were well under way. Six of the units were assigned to duty with the British Expeditionary Force and the first ones set sail in May, 1917.⁵⁴⁸

ENROLLING NURSES FOR THE WAR

With the United States in the war the enrollment of nurses proceeded rapidly. More than 1400 trained nurses had been enrolled for various kinds of duty by November, 1917. Of this number over 3000 were then engaged in active nursing service, 2000 being in foreign fields. Another 2000 were doing teaching and committee work; 4000 were enrolled with special units for immediate service; and the remainder were ready to serve when called upon to do so. The rate of enrollment at this date had reached about 1000 a month. There had been 2155 nurses enrolled in the Central Division by the end of 1917. Of these 983 were from Illinois,

475 from Michigan, 314 from Iowa, 222 from Wisconsin, and 161 from Nebraska.⁵⁴⁹

The work of enrolling nurses proceeded at a satisfactory rate during the first few months of 1918, but as the army and navy grew rapidly there was a constantly increasing demand for more. About the first of April a call was sent out to enroll 5000 nurses by the first of June. The Red Cross started out to get them. Definite quotas were assigned to each division and State. For the Central Division the quota was set at 635, and for Iowa at 100.⁵⁵⁰

By the middle of the year so many more men had gone into the fighting than had been thought possible at that stage of the war that there was an urgent demand for an even greater supply of nurses. Ample plans had been made for caring for a slowly growing army, but it was increasing so fast that the number of nurses was not keeping pace. Another emergency call was sent out by Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, and Braisted of the navy: "We must have 25,000 registered nurses".⁵⁵¹

It was the Red Cross again that set out to secure them. In order to do it a big campaign for nurses was launched on June 3, 1918—a campaign which really continued until the close of hostilities. Elaborate plans for recruiting 25,000 nurses by the first of January, 1919, were

evolved. The plan was to enroll all the available nurses as soon as possible. Enrollment, however, did not mean that they would at once be assigned to duty. That would take place as need arose. Furthermore, the plan was to enroll nurses who could be assigned to home defense work as well as those eligible for military service. Certain nurses in important positions at home, such as training school supervisors, were enrolled but not taken for assignment by the Red Cross, being given a chevron to show their exemption. Definite quotas were assigned to the divisions and in turn to the States. Every Red Cross chapter in the country was asked to appoint a committee to manage the campaign. These committees were to canvass every registered nurse in the community. They were to see the physicians and citizens who employed nurses and to get them to find ways of doing without nurses eligible for Red Cross work. The government, to be sure, did not want to leave the country without expert nursing care, but as in the case of food, conservation was absolutely necessary. The use of graduate nurses in hospitals, laboratories, private homes, and like employment was to be reduced to the minimum consistent with safety. People were to be impressed with the necessity of getting along without the nurses eligible for Red Cross

service so "that those 'kids of Pershing's' may not lack the care they are going to need very soon."⁵⁵²

Not only did the Red Cross set out to furnish the 25,000 nurses called for, but it also started in to show the urgent need of getting more and more young women into the training schools and into those lines of work which might release the nurses then ready to go. One of the tasks put upon the chapter committees handling the nurse campaign was that of impressing upon their communities this need of training new nurses.⁵⁵³

In short, there was a four-fold obligation upon every chapter: first, to see that every graduate nurse within its jurisdiction enrolled with the Red Cross; second, to see that eligible young women were encouraged to enter training schools to prepare themselves to fill the gaps caused by withdrawing nurses for war service; third, to see that experienced nurses who were married or retired from service came forward in their home communities so as to release active nurses for war service; fourth, to see that housekeepers prepared themselves to handle the ordinary ills in the home by taking the Red Cross course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick and thus reduced the call for trained nurses.⁵⁵⁴

Considerable interest in the campaign for nurses was manifested in all sections of the country and the intensive start gave promise of success. It was carried on with parades and other demonstrations. A parade was held in Chicago on June 15th with several thousand in line, Wisconsin and Iowa as well as Illinois being represented. Reports from everywhere indicated that the chapters were securing results.⁵⁵⁵

To enroll all of the 10,000 graduate nurses in its jurisdiction was the aim of the Central Division. Each chapter was notified to select a Nurse Campaign Executive Committee, which was to name a special sub-committee of workers for personal solicitation of nurses. The Central Division Department of Nursing planned to make available to each chapter a list of the registered nurses in its jurisdiction. In addition it was to mail a personal appeal to each registered nurse. Speakers, moving pictures showing the work of nurses, and newspapers were to be used for publicity purposes.⁵⁵⁶

Iowa fell into line and prepared to secure its share of nurses. Committees were appointed. At Des Moines teams were organized to visit every registered nurse in Polk County. A big parade was staged at Burlington on June 15th, with some two hundred nurses and Red Cross

women taking part. Within the first two weeks returns began to come in from various parts of the State. Waterloo enrolled sixteen nurses in three days, and eight others, unable to leave home, enlisted in the home nursing service. The Wapello County chapter reported that there were forty-seven nurses in the county, eighteen of whom enrolled at once, seven were in service, six were not quite ready to enroll, five had home duties, three were married, and three were not heard from. In the central district of Iowa sixty-two nurses were enrolled the first week, with the Methodist Hospital of Des Moines leading in the number of recruits. At the end of the third week in June, 107 were enrolled in the State, according to the records of Miss Emma C. Wilson, field secretary for the Central Division. Enrollment was not found to be such a difficult problem in the larger cities where nurses' organizations existed, but it was much harder in the small towns and rural communities.⁵⁵⁷

In order to provide for future demands for nursing service, a call was issued by the Red Cross in July, 1918, for the enrollment of 25,000 student nurses. Those enrolling were to be subject to call for training in army nursing schools or civilian hospitals. "Every young woman in America between the ages of 19 and

35 years, with common sense, a high school education and good health'' was eligible for this opportunity. Mrs. W. O. Finkbine of Des Moines was made chairman of the Iowa committee for this drive.⁵⁵⁸

From all the divisions of the Red Cross, up to August 1, 1918, there were 13,347 nurses enrolled and assigned to duty, leaving 11,653 more to be enrolled before January 1st to make the 25,000. The Central Division's quota for the whole drive was 3940, and on August 1st, 2611 or sixty per cent were accounted for. Illinois had enrolled 992 of this number, Michigan 651, Iowa 392, Wisconsin 318, and Nebraska 258. The Central Division enrolled 371 nurses in June, and 789 in August.⁵⁵⁹

In August a telegram to the Red Cross from Surgeon General Gorgas urged that the enrollment be speeded up still more. He asked that 8000 more nurses be provided by October 1, 1918, which would require the enrollment of 1000 a week for a two months' period. This necessitated a still greater effort on the part of the Red Cross in its campaign for nurses.⁵⁶⁰

On November 1st, the Central Division had practically reached its quota of 3940. At that date 3823 nurses from this division had been assigned while 742 were signed up and available at a definite date before the end of the year —

making a total of 4565 which had been enrolled. Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin had already exceeded their quotas. Iowa's quota was 514, but at this time 563 had already been assigned to duty.⁵⁶¹

On top of the campaign for the enrollment of nurses for regular Red Cross service, the Red Cross was called upon to supply nurses in large numbers during the influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918. Just at the moment when every effort was being put forth to meet the quota of nurses for the army and navy, and when it seemed that almost every available nurse had been taken, this new problem arose. In the camps and later among the civilian population were large numbers of persons suffering from the epidemic and in dire need of nursing attention.

The Central Division Department of Nursing laid aside all other things and started out to find nurses. During two weeks the Department called out and assigned approximately one thousand nurses. "Nurses in large groups, at only a few hours notice and with scarcely any preparation, proceeded like soldiers to the camps, never questioning the service they were called upon to give or the matter of remuneration.

"Women who have given a quarter of a cen-

tury to active nursing service, young nurses who were rounding out their senior year in hospitals, regularly enrolled Red Cross nurses, nurses available for service later on, and nurses who, because of their age or because of physical disability will never be eligible for permanent service, all flocked to the standard of the Red Cross."

After the situation in the camps improved the Central Division was called upon for nurses to aid civilians. The Department of Nursing of the Central Division assigned or aided in assigning nursing personnel to eighty-five towns and cities, carrying on the task in coöperation with the United States Public Health Service and the State and local boards of health.⁵⁶²

During the twenty months ending on February 28, 1919, 23,822 nurses were enrolled by the Red Cross. Of these, 19,931 were assigned to active duty with the army, navy, United States health service, or Red Cross overseas service. In addition many more who were unable to do overseas duty were enrolled as home defense nurses. Altogether there were over 30,000 nurses' names on the Red Cross rolls at Washington.⁵⁶³

The situation in Iowa and the other States of the Central Division at the close of hostilities is shown by Table II:⁵⁶⁴

TABLE II

NURSES IN CENTRAL DIVISION						
	ILL.	IA.	MICH.	NEBB.	WIS.	TOTAL
NUMBER OF REGISTERED NURSES	3249	1238	2762	1276	970	9495
ENROLLED	2256	862	1183	404	618	5232
QUOTA DUE JAN. 1, 1919	1345	514	1148	529	404	3940
ASSIGNED NOV. 1, 1918	1651	570	829	332	415	3797
ABOVE OR BELOW QUOTA	+306	+56	-319	-197	+11	-143
AVAILABLE JAN. 1, 1919	273	124	194	66	91	748
HOME DEFENSE NURSES						568

INSTRUCTION FOR THE PUBLIC

Due to the interest created by the war and the greater publicity given such subjects considerable attention was directed during the period of hostilities to Red Cross courses in first aid, elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, and dietetics. Under the supervision of Red Cross chapters a great many of these courses were offered throughout the country.

The standard course in first aid consisted of ten lectures and demonstrations of one and one-half hours each — a total of fifteen hours in-

struction. The object of the course was to train men and women to administer first aid treatment promptly and intelligently when emergencies demanded such assistance. Class instructors were required to be physicians in active practice who were graduates of a recognized medical school and held the degree of Doctor of Medicine.⁵⁶⁵

Courses in hygiene and home care of the sick were given "to instruct women in the simple principles of personal and household hygiene, so that the homes of our country may be centers of health". The course consisted of fifteen lectures of about one and one-half hours duration each. One-half of each lesson was ordinarily devoted to theoretical instruction and the other half to practical work and demonstration. The instructors had to be enrolled Red Cross nurses who were authorized by the division director of nursing to give such courses.⁵⁶⁶

Through its Bureau of Dietetic Service, a branch of the Department of Nursing, the Red Cross offered courses in foods and cookery. The course was intended to show the comparative value of foods, the necessity for a well-balanced diet for adults and children, sick or well, and to point out the practical application of the underlying principles of dietetics to buying, cooking, and serving food in the home.

The course consisted of fifteen two-hour lectures. Any person who had had a two-year course in an accredited school of household economics, or an acceptable equivalent, and subsequent teaching experience, was eligible for appointment as instructor.⁵⁶⁷

In each of the above courses, classes could be formed by the individuals of any community, by clubs, schools, and organizations. The chapter in charge of the particular jurisdiction had to be consulted before courses could be organized, for they were required to be under chapter supervision. At the conclusion of each course examinations were to be given to the members of the class and those who attained an average of seventy-five per cent and had met the requirements of class attendance, were to be given certificates.⁵⁶⁸

Since the Red Cross was preparing the country, during the war, to get along with as little nursing service as possible in order to release the registered nurses for war purposes, and since the conservation of food was of vital importance, all these courses attracted considerable attention and were taken by large numbers. Many Iowa chapters arranged for some or all of these courses to be given in their communities, and considerable interest seems to have been taken in the courses. The Mitchell County

chapter, for instance, conducted nine first aid classes and one in home hygiene and care of the sick. The Council Bluffs chapter reported that ninety persons in its jurisdiction had completed the course in first aid.⁵⁶⁹

Just after the signing of the armistice the Extension Division of the State University of Iowa announced its readiness to put on courses throughout the State in home care of the sick. Every chapter in the State was urged to put on one of the courses. Miss Emma C. Wilson, a Red Cross nurse from the Central Division, who had joined the Extension Division of the State University, was in charge of the program. Under this plan the course could be taken in a two weeks period or stretched out over a period of fifteen weeks.⁵⁷⁰

NURSING SURVEY WEEK

Toward the close of August, 1918, the Surgeon General of the Army asked the Red Cross to make a nation-wide survey of the nursing resources of the country. Due to the increasing military program at that time, it was felt necessary to have available immediately definite information as to the graduate nurses and all others who were qualified to render aid under the direction of graduate nurses in the care of the civilian population.

When the influenza epidemic broke out in the fall of 1918 thousands of communities all over the country found themselves quite unprepared to cope with the situation. So many nurses had been drawn into military service that there was difficulty in obtaining sufficient trained attendants. The delay in getting help and equipment no doubt cost many lives. It was to guard against such a situation that the Red Cross planned and carried out the Nursing Survey Week.⁵⁷¹

The purpose of the Nursing Survey Week was to find and record every woman who had had any training whatsoever in the care of the sick, so as to have at hand a complete record of all nursing material available in time of need. Those to be registered were graduate nurses, nurses then in training, undergraduate nurses who had had at least a six months' term, trained attendants such as nurses in hospitals for the insane, convalescent hospitals, and tuberculosis sanatoriums, practical nurses, midwives, and women who had taken Red Cross courses.⁵⁷²

Before the plans for the survey could be executed the armistice was signed and hostilities ceased. Instead of giving up the survey, however, it was carried out so as to have the information for civilian purposes. One week

of intensive effort was planned to accomplish the result, and January 13 to 20, 1919, was set as the time. Chapter committees appointed for this event were furnished plans for carrying on the work and bringing it before their communities. The keynote was, "Be prepared when emergencies arise" and "Know where to turn for help in time of need", for "Disease and disaster do not send advance notices." The public was asked the question: "Would you wait until your town was on fire before you organized a fire department?", and was reminded that "Disease is more prevalent and more destructive than fire". "America defeated the Germans" ran the appeal, "Let us not surrender to the germs."⁵⁷⁸

Questionnaires were furnished the committees to be filled out for each person registered. These questionnaires were then forwarded to the division headquarters and then to Washington where the results were tabulated. By January 11th it appears that 332 committees had been organized in the Central Division and many were hard at work. Early reports from Iowa showed that Storm Lake, Waukon, Fairfield, Monona, Mason City, and Oelwein were in the lead. Following the week set aside for intensive work on the survey, 10,094 questionnaires were received in the Central Division.

Illinois returned 3848, Michigan 2165, Iowa 1916, Wisconsin 1852, and Nebraska 313. At the end of March, 1919, some 150,000 of the questionnaires had been returned to the Red Cross. Of this number 20,000 were from the Central Division.⁵⁷⁴

Results of the Nursing Survey Week in the Central Division down to April 1, 1919, are shown in Table III.⁵⁷⁵

TABLE III

WORK OF RED CROSS CHAPTERS IN NURSING SURVEY						
	ILL.	IA.	MICH.	NEBR.	WIS.	TOTAL
NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	125	133	84	129	77	548
CHAPTERS REPORTING NO NURSES	7	17	4	22	2	52
NO RESPONSE	1		3	33		37
ACKNOWLEDGED REQUEST NO FURTHER ACTION	3	8	2	2		15
APPOINTED COMMITTEE NO FURTHER REPORT	18	22	12	24	8	84
CHAPTERS CONDUCTING SURVEY	96	86	63	48	67	360
TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	9497	4217	5365	1653	4187	24,919
NUMBER OF QUESTION- NAIRES RETURNED FROM NURSES IN SERVICE	479	335	189			1003

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

The Town and Country Nursing Service, begun in 1913, became a very important branch of Red Cross work. It was an activity that was not confined to periods of hostilities. There were two well-defined parts to its program: first, there was an aim to educate the community to the idea that a visiting nurse is worth while and of sufficient importance to justify the assumption of a considerable burden of labor and expense; and second, there was an attempt to supply a nurse, when a community was ready for one, and to properly supervise her work thereafter.⁵⁷⁶

No small amount of effort was put forward by the Red Cross to bring before the country the value to a locality of a visiting nurse. The purpose of such service was pointed out—"to prevent epidemics, to reduce the infant death rate, to make better babies, cleaner homes, school houses and yards, to clean up the town, to establish as nearly as possible 100 per cent record for healthy children, without physical defect, to work hand in hand with school-teachers, health officers, physicians, clergymen, and all social workers".⁵⁷⁷

While there was a very large body of highly trained and efficient nurses in the United States, the number qualified, as to education and ex-

perience, for visiting nurses in a small town or rural community was small. The requirements demand that such a nurse be informed in sanitation, in disease prevention, and in certain lines of social work which are not a part of the regular training of nurses. It is because of this scarcity of qualified public health nurses that the Red Cross assumed the task of furnishing efficient nurses where wanted.⁵⁷⁸

Before the war the plan followed was to try to educate communities to the point where they were ready to support a nurse, and then to supply one who met the Red Cross requirements and supervise in a general way her work. It was necessary, however, that some local organizations hire the nurse. If a community desired to secure a visiting nurse it could organize a health league, a visiting nurse association, or a nursing committee for the purpose of supporting a visiting nurse. Again the nurse might be employed by a branch of the woman's club, school, child helping societies, the board of health, county supervisors, or any private organization.⁵⁷⁹

Such organizations, in employing public health nurses, do not always know the requirements of the work and are not always able to see that proper standards are maintained. Because of this the Red Cross offered its service

in selection and supervision. Although appointed by the Red Cross and abiding by the standards established by it, the nurses were responsible to the organization employing them. The standard required for nurses was high. Some four to eight months of training were required in addition to that given graduate nurses. It was thought that some experience in family or welfare work was essential to a successful visiting nurse.⁵⁸⁰

There were sixty-six Red Cross nurses at work in twenty-one States at the end of the year, 1916. But the coming of the war greatly increased the interest in this field. With the establishment of Red Cross chapters in every community in the country, the Red Cross had an agency through which to work. The policy was adopted of permitting the chapters, through a nursing committee, to employ a nurse for work in its jurisdiction. Many chapters took the step. In doing this the Red Cross attempted to prove the worth of such nursing service. The hope was, however, that it would be a temporary measure. Once on the ground it was expected that the Red Cross nurse would have no great difficulty in convincing the people of her value, and thus would make it possible eventually for the chapter to shift the employment of the nurse to some permanent local organization.⁵⁸¹

Another outgrowth of the war period that seemed to point toward a greater development of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service was the added number of nurses attracted into the field. With the return of nurses from work with our military forces there appeared to have been a strong trend toward public health work. After their service in caring for large numbers of men, the nurses were not all content to return to their former work of caring for perhaps a single patient. Rather they have looked around for larger fields of service, and public health nursing was chosen by a considerable number. Furthermore there was an increase in the remuneration for such work, which removed one of the handicaps in recruiting workers to carry it on.⁵⁸²

Muscatine was the first Iowa community to turn to the Red Cross for a nurse. The Red Cross assigned one to this city in December, 1916, for general nursing service. Hardin County secured a school nurse in March, 1918. No more appointments were made until 1919 when Greene County employed one in February, and Cedar Rapids two in April. This was the extent of the appointments in the State on August 1, 1919, but at that time six appointments had been made to take effect on the first

of September and requests had been received for eighteen more who had not been supplied. Among the requests was one for three additional nurses for Hardin County, which had secured its first school nurse in March, 1918.⁵⁸³

XIV

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

As soon as the United States became involved in the World War the younger people of the country were ready and anxious to do what they could to help bring it to a victorious close. It was not for some time, however, that any effort was made to organize the children for a systematic plan of work. Finally the Red Cross saw the opportunity. There were millions of school children only waiting for an opportunity to be of service to their country and do something for its cause. Realizing that here was an immense volume of energy going to waste, the Red Cross proposed to organize the twenty-two million school children and direct their efforts along useful lines.⁵⁸⁴

Plans for a Junior Red Cross were formulated and on September 3, 1917, were approved by the War Council. The aims of the promoters of the Junior Red Cross were twofold. First they aimed to have the new body as a substantial aid to the regular Red Cross machine. It was realized that much could be accomplished by the children in making supplies and carrying

out programs for the relief of the sick and the suffering in Europe and at home. In the second place the Junior Red Cross was developed with the idea of giving to its members valuable training in the permanent duties of good citizenship. The program was arranged to provide a course of training in patriotism; to develop the spirit of service to mankind; and to carry the spirit, through the agency of the children, into every home in the country.⁵⁸⁵

Regarding the Junior Red Cross, J. W. Studebaker, its national director, said: "We want the great idea of international service to work its way down to the community so that children everywhere, even to the farthest village, will be trained to discover things in the daily life about them which they never saw before. We hope to build up in this country a system by which simple acts of unselfishness may be dignified and nationalized. We are, in other words, starting out to teach service, to make the children see that, after all, the things they learn in arithmetic and spelling and English are simply forms of equipment to help them in performing their real function in life, namely: to help others rather than to get things for themselves."⁵⁸⁶

President Wilson endorsed the Junior Red Cross in the following proclamation, issued to

the school children of the United States on September 15, 1917:

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices, joined in one, that I write you a word of greeting at this time when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a junior membership with school activities in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural center of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

Our Junior Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service in your community and the other communities all over the world and guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live.

It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send to you through the Red Cross bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And, best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this country which we all love.

And I commend to all school teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your co-operation, knowing

as I do that school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs?⁵⁸⁷

ORGANIZATION OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

National Organization.— Within the Bureau of Development in the National Headquarters at Washington was created the Bureau of Junior Membership, which was the head of the Junior Red Cross organization. The bureau was in charge of a national director of the Junior Red Cross. Dr. H. N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, who was largely responsible for the formulation and development of the plans for the Junior Red Cross, was the first national director. He served in that capacity from September, 1917, until January, 1919, when he resigned to give full time to his college work. John Ward Studebaker, formerly assistant superintendent of schools at Des Moines, Iowa, succeeded him. Mr. Studebaker had joined the forces at the Washington Bureau of Junior Membership in April, 1918, after having been very active in organizing the Junior Red Cross in Des Moines. These men were in direct control of the Junior Red Cross and of the general plans for its advancement.⁵⁸⁸

Iowa State Organization.— Each division of the American Red Cross also had a director of junior membership in charge of the Junior Red Cross in its territory. Dr. Edwin G. Cooley, for nine years superintendent of the Chicago schools, was the first director of the Junior Red Cross for the Central Division, having assumed that office in January, 1918. The following June he resigned and in September J. E. Stout of Cornell College, Iowa, succeeded him. State directors were appointed for each State in the division. For Iowa, F. A. Welch of the State Department of Education was put in charge of the Junior Red Cross activities. With headquarters in Des Moines, he carried on the organization and development of junior auxiliaries throughout the State.⁵⁸⁹

Local Organization.— The Junior Red Cross operated entirely through the schools of the country. Each Red Cross chapter or branch appointed a school committee and this committee became responsible for organizing and directing the Junior Red Cross in the area over which its chapter or branch had jurisdiction. All school auxiliaries were directly in charge of such local committees. Any public, private, or parochial school could join the Junior Red Cross. Any school wishing to join and having

the consent of the school authorities could make application to the local chapter or branch school committee.

When a school was accepted as a member of the Junior Red Cross it became an auxiliary and each child in the school became a member of the American Red Cross, entitled to wear the regular membership badge. The school auxiliary was given an engraved certificate which recorded its membership and it was privileged to display a Junior Red Cross banner, a white banner with a red cross on it and blue letters, telling the name of the school and the years of membership. Usually the principal or some teacher in the school chosen by him served as chairman of the auxiliary. The teachers might be either officers or members.

Dues for membership in the Junior Red Cross were twenty-five cents for each child. Paid by the school as a whole the dues could be raised in any way the school saw fit, so long as the method met the approval of the chapter or branch committee. This enabled the auxiliary to collect the dues from each pupil if it so desired or it could raise an equivalent amount in some other manner. When a school was unable to pay the dues it could still become an auxiliary member if each child signed a pledge to devote himself earnestly to Red Cross work. All

money secured from dues was to be used in purchasing the materials from which the auxiliary made Red Cross supplies.⁵⁹⁰

DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

Although the Bureau of Junior Membership at Washington was created in September, 1917, it was some time before it was possible to inaugurate plans for the general organization of junior auxiliaries. In the Central Division it was not until December that the program for this work received a good start. At that time it was announced that a director of junior membership in the Central Division was soon to be selected and that school auxiliaries would "be organized by every chapter in the Central Division within a few weeks." The following month Dr. Cooley became director for the division and work was at once begun to line up the schools for Red Cross work.⁵⁹¹

The movement to organize the Junior Red Cross in Iowa was launched in February, 1918, soon after the division headquarters had completed their preparations. With Mr. Welch in charge, junior literature was sent to all the schools in the State and arrangements were made for an intensive campaign for members which was staged all over the country from February 12th to 22nd. There was much inter-

est throughout Iowa in the new movement, and the State office was besieged with letters weeks before it was prepared to begin the campaign. Some chapters, it appears, had established their auxiliaries before this time, there being a number of them in the State by the close of the year, 1917. The Winneshiek County chapter had eighty-nine schools organized by December, 1917, and had a Red Cross school fund of seven hundred dollars.⁵⁹²

By June, 1918, about 3000 schools in Iowa had become auxiliaries of the Red Cross, every county in the State being represented. Many parochial schools were among the number, also the Training School for Girls at Mitchellville and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport. A sum of \$65,000 had been raised by these school auxiliaries.⁵⁹³

The membership of the Junior Red Cross for the whole of the United States had grown to 8,376,634 by July, 1918. There were 53,815 schools with junior auxiliaries. At this time the Atlantic Division was first in the number of junior members enrolled with a total of 1,636,129. The Central Division stood second with 1,376,869. In the number of junior auxiliaries the Central Division was first with 12,258, while the Northern Division was second with 11,000. At that time Nebraska had forty-eight per cent

of its school children enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, Michigan forty-three per cent, Iowa forty-one per cent, Illinois thirty-seven per cent, and Wisconsin thirty-five per cent.⁵⁹⁴

A committee composed of F. A. Welch, the State director of the Junior Red Cross; Charles Pye, secretary of the Iowa State Teachers' Association; and Miss Emma Case Moulton, of North High School, Des Moines, met in Des Moines on August 6, 1918, to prepare to push the Junior Red Cross with the opening of the new school year. Plans were laid for a drive to organize all unorganized schools in the State during the early part of the new school year. County and city superintendents of Iowa were asked to cooperate, the plan being for the city superintendents to organize the city and town schools and the county superintendents to direct the work among rural schools. This drive was opened on September sixteenth and was to close on the twenty-fifth of October. At the beginning of the campaign there were 210,000 children enrolled in Iowa's Junior Red Cross. The number of schools represented was 3664 or an average of thirty-seven for each county.⁵⁹⁵

A silk flag, 7 feet 5 inches in size, was donated by *The Des Moines Register* to go to the county making the greatest per cent of gains during the campaign. The flag was eventually award-

ed to Poweshiek County. Mahaska County was second and Webster County third.⁵⁹⁶

There were over 11,000,000 junior members in the United States on March 1, 1919, which means that 51.49 per cent of the school population was enrolled. Delaware, Arizona, California, and Nevada had one hundred per cent of their school population enrolled. The Central Division junior membership stood at 2,277,319 or 69.51 per cent of the total school population. By States the membership was 552,307 or 79.60 per cent of its school population for Michigan;

TABLE IV

MEMBERSHIP OF THE RED CROSS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION					
STATE	NO. OF RED CROSS CHAPTERS	NO. OF CHAPTER SCHOOL COMMITTEES	NO. OF CHAPTER SCHOOL COMMITTEES REPORTING	NO. OF JUNIOR AUXILIARIES	NO. OF JUNIOR MEMBERS
ILL.	127	117	103	5,200	614,092
IA.	128	127	124	8,073	347,240
MICH.	84	83	74	4,412	434,411
NEBR.	129	93	87	4,950	206,274
WIS.	76	76	76	5,678	356,870
TOTAL	542	496	464	28,313	1,958,881

230,645 or 75.68 per cent for Nebraska; 373,310 or 70.68 per cent for Wisconsin; 355,584 or 62.64 per cent for Iowa; and 765,473 or 58.95 per cent for Illinois.⁵⁹⁷

Tables IV and V, compiled from the report of the Central Division for the year ending July 1, 1919,⁵⁹⁸ show the status of the Junior Red Cross in the division at that time.

PROGRAM OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

In a general way, the program mapped out

TABLE V

FINANCES OF THE RED CROSS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION					
STATE	NO. OF CHAPTER SCHOOL COMMITTEES REPORTING	AMOUNT RECEIVED IN SCHOOL FUND	AMOUNT EXPENDED	AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO NATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND	BALANCE ON HAND
ILL.	90	\$ 84,836.16	\$ 23,330.52	\$13,912.63	\$ 47,593.01
IA.	109	110,785.37	22,861.45	17,437.01	70,486.91
MICH.	61	124,490.02	32,982.81	32,229.88	59,277.33
NEBR.	37	66,023.27	8,080.43	7,855.63	50,087.21
WIS.	71	93,978.54	15,745.56	21,310.78	56,922.20
TOTAL	368	\$480,113.36	\$103,000.77	\$92,745.93	\$284,366.66

for junior auxiliaries covered three phases of endeavor. First it provided for study by which the pupils would learn the history and meaning of the Red Cross and become familiar with its work. A second phase was the production of supplies of all sorts by members in the schools. The third activity was community service.⁵⁹⁹

Officers at headquarters insisted from the first that the educational aspect of the work should be emphasized and that the production of supplies be considered secondary. The subjects studied by junior auxiliaries were determined largely by the local committees and the auxiliaries themselves. Of course it depended much upon the grade and the kind of school. Some subjects suggested for study were first aid, home nursing, public health, cooking, nature study, relief work, and civics. The very fact that children in a school were busy making supplies for soldiers serving in foreign countries and for refugees of many of our allies was calculated to create a much greater interest in many of the regular studies. It tended to make such subjects as history and geography much more interesting and alive to the pupils. Where children were occupied with such studies as manual training and domestic science greater interest could be secured when the workers could produce articles which were in demand.⁶⁰⁰

A great variety of supplies were made by the Junior Red Cross. Here again the grade and nature of the school determined very largely what could be produced. Something was found for everyone to make. Surgical dressings, which demand considerable care and skill in making, were made in the high schools; while the little folks in the lowest grades found it possible to make such simple things as gun wipes. Perhaps the most favored work for junior auxiliaries was the making of refugee garments for the people of France, Italy, and Belgium. The sufferings of these people were such as to arouse the sympathy of the school children and by aiding them they became interested in the people and in their country and at the same time profited by the experience of serving and giving to people of other lands. Schools with manual training and domestic science departments used these plants to make many things which the Red Cross needed.⁶⁰¹

Many ways were found for junior members to aid their communities. They could help the Red Cross in handling and packing supplies and in some cases made the packing boxes. The juniors could often render a great service in clean-up campaigns, health movements, and other undertakings for the good of the city. In numerous cases they collected junk which would

not otherwise have been saved, and in so doing improved the appearance of the city, conserved the material, and raised funds for other Red Cross activities. Children were urged by the Red Cross to work industriously on their school gardens and thus help in the production of food, a field which was especially well suited to country pupils.⁶⁰²

The program formulated by the Bureau of Junior Membership at Washington as a suggestion to local committees and junior auxiliaries indicates the wide field of endeavor which was open to junior members. This program covered the school year for 1918-1919 and was as follows :

September and October activities will be devoted to getting the schools well organized. During September plans will be formulated for a Junior Red Cross bazaar in December. In October "Liberty Loan Letters", distributed by the Red Cross, will explain the purpose and organization of the loan.

Letters to men in the service will be written during November. The men to whom the letters will be written will embrace the men whose homes are in the school district. The first two weeks will be given over to taking a census that each class and school may make up its quota in order to avoid duplication. The third week will be given to gathering interesting information, cartoons, jokes, community news and so on,

and the fourth week will be devoted to the writing and posting of the letters. December will be an active month given over largely to assisting in the Red Cross roll-call. There will be Junior Four-Minute-Men contests, held in co-operation with the Committee on Public Information, the subjects of the speeches being "Why You Should Join the Red Cross." The preparation of the speeches will be a part of the regular English work. Preliminary and semi-final contests will be held and the final contest to decide upon the winners, whose names will be placed on the Four-Minute-Men roll of honor at Washington, will be held during the early part of the membership campaign and in the presence of the residents of the school community. The Junior bazaar will be held during December, also.

A Health Campaign will be held during January, the Junior Red Cross co-operating with the Council of National Defense and several health organizations.

"International Friendship" will be the February slogan of the Juniors. Pupils will compete in writing messages to the children of various European nations. The best ones will be printed in the foreign languages and distributed in the respective schools overseas.

In co-operation with other organizations, the Junior Red Cross will focus its efforts on Community Sanitation during March.

During April an effort will be made to put every vacant plot of ground under cultivation. This will be done in co-operation with various established agricultural agencies.⁶⁰³

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

That part of the work accomplished by the Junior Red Cross which is easiest to measure is the production of supplies. During the twenty months ending on February 28, 1919, some 15,722,078 articles were made with a value of \$10,152,461.96. Following is a classified list of the things produced:⁶⁰⁴

	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Value</i>
Surgical dressings	6,057,720	\$ 363,463.20
Hospital supplies	2,574,564	772,369.20
Hospital garments	444,776	578,208.80
Refugee garments	1,130,188	1,808,300.80
Articles for soldiers and sailors	3,174,999	5,238,748.35
Sewing for convalescent and nurses' homes	138,345	69,172.50
Sewing for camps	1,444,507	722,253.50
Furniture for convalescent and nurses' homes	70,084	404,384.68
Furniture for army	666,445	193,341.33
Miscellaneous furniture	20,450	2,219.60
Total	15,722,078	\$10,152,461.96

Reports from only fifty-six Iowa chapters for the year ending on July 1, 1919, disclose that the Junior Red Cross of these chapters during that year turned out the following:

Surgical dressings	1478
Hospital supplies	6389
Hospital garments	1267
Refugee garments	3487
Knitted articles for soldiers and sailors	1512
Miscellaneous	3339
Sewing for convalescent and nurses' homes	3527
Sewing for camps	4406
Furniture for convalescent and nurses' homes	1381
Furniture for army	2083
Refugee furniture	478

Included in the pieces of furniture made by the Iowa Junior Red Cross were:⁶⁰⁵

Bedside tables	2103
Chests	20
Lamps	15
Folding tables	32
Canes	1025
Taborets	6
Quills	12
Refugee chairs	8
Refugee tables	478
	<hr/>
Total	3699

The records of some of Iowa's schools likewise show what was done in the way of making supplies. Two high schools of Muscatine County turned out over 3500 surgical dressings from March to June, 1918. The Greene County Junior Red Cross, which was made up of 136 schools and 4194 members and was one hundred per cent in membership, furnished the following articles up to the beginning of 1919:***

Petticoats	141
Pinafores	70
Shot bags	200
Pieced quilts	125
Packing boxes	5
Chemise	81
Wash cloths	68
Children's dresses	48
Baby shirts	185
Gun wipes	550
Knitted afghans	15
Scrap books	25
Children's drawers	45
Shoulder shawls	30
Hospital bags	28
Trench candles	72
Baby dresses	5
Swaddling blankets	20

In Des Moines, 43,430 workers in ninety-one

schools turned out 1000 comfort kits fully equipped; 49,000 surgical dressings made by high school girls; 60 tables and various other articles of furniture for convalescent homes by the high school boys; 3000 garments for Belgium refugees; 1400 towels; and 360 pairs of knitted socks.⁶⁰⁷

What was the effect of the Junior Red Cross on the members and on the schools? No doubt it accomplished to some extent what was hoped for it. The national director, J. W. Studebaker, says of the children :

They saw that to accomplish anything, good or evil, they must organize, that far greater force can be exercised and far more accomplished with organization than without it. They saw furthermore that this co-ordination of social forces extended far beyond their little school-house or their community, or their State, or their Nation, that they were, in fact, taking part in a great world enterprise.

Out of that consciousness they have seized upon a great inspiration, which absolutely will not fail nor cease. They cannot look upon the thing they have been doing as a local enterprise, for the very simple reason that most of their energies were spent in behalf of people far removed from their locality. They made things for soldiers going abroad. Their minds were turned outward into the world, and the world was revealed to them at last in a clear light. They were rapidly becoming parts of the big picture.

Today, with the war behind us, the spirit is straining at the leash. The new power to do, the new impulse to give, is waiting for a new object, a new mission, a new field and formula.⁶⁰⁸

John M. Gambrill of Columbia University said of it:

The Junior Red Cross movement is bringing into the schools, as I understand it, an emphasis upon service, service that children can give to their nation and to the world. So far it is distinctly in accord with one of the fundamental ideals of American life. Furthermore, however, it is encouraging the idea of thrift; it is discouraging the idea of wastefulness; it is emphasizing the idea of efficiency; it is discouraging the idea of inefficiency, recklessness, and carelessness; it is emphasizing the lesson of co-operation and of following skilled and experienced guidance.⁶⁰⁹

Not only the children, but the schools, too, seem to have benefited as a result of their experience with the Junior Red Cross. For some time there has been a disposition to criticize the methods used in teaching domestic arts. Arthur D. Dean, professor of vocational education at Columbia, in discussing this criticism says:

It is felt that the girls in these classes, through the work which they do, think of themselves first, last, and all the time. They spend time on embroidery to

cater further to decorative instincts long established by custom without much thought as to artistic values. They spend half a year making graduation dresses which they may wear before admiring parents. They copy the latest fashion in hats without thought as to utility or beauty. They knit feathery neck pieces and neglect stocking darning. They laboriously sew by hand articles which had better be made on a machine.

Our girls must learn to think of others than themselves. Their sewing and millinery must get away from the individual-problem idea. . . . Of course it is wise to train girls to make some of their own clothing. . . . When the family hosiery needs darning, and the small children of the family need clothes, and the school girl needs a middy blouse or a school uniform, it is unwise to spend so much energy on continuing a type of domestic art which lacks the socialized appeal necessary to conform with modern social needs and modern industrial methods.⁶¹⁰

Many teachers recognized the existence of this criticism and welcomed the opportunity presented by war work to socialize the procedure in the domestic arts. It was a means of teaching the pupils to work together on a common problem which all recognized to be larger than themselves. These teachers believed that the Red Cross activities could be converted into community work, and that when there was no longer any war work to be done the children

could be interested in aiding such local organizations as hospitals, charity organization societies, and orphan asylums, the like of which we have always with us.⁶¹¹

The Junior Red Cross was not dropped with the closing of hostilities or the slackening of war relief work. A peace time program was mapped out and plans were laid to make the Junior Red Cross a permanent factor in school life. Two main lines of endeavor were included in the peace time program: first, there was the work of helping the suffering children in foreign lands; and second, there was aid to be rendered to the suffering children of our own land. It was believed that the results of the Junior Red Cross during the war period were too valuable to permit the organization to disappear.⁶¹²

XV

THE RETURN TO A PEACE BASIS

ON March 1, 1919, the War Council passed out of existence and the Central Committee once more stepped in to guide and direct the work of the American Red Cross. Dr. Livingston Farrand, formerly President of the University of Colorado, was appointed by President Wilson as chairman of the Central Committee and as such became the executive head of the association. *The Bulletin of the Central Division* said of Mr. Farrand that for years he "has been a leading figure in educational and philanthropic work. As a student at Princeton, Columbia, and Cambridge, as college professor at Columbia, as college president at the University of Colorado, as editor of the *American Journal of Public Health*, as a writer of several books, as an authority on medicine, psychology and anthropology, Dr. Farrand has achieved a position of eminence in the world of science and letters. And in the world of philanthropy Dr. Farrand has become a leader. For he has been director of many important health movements and has rendered a great service overseas as

director of tuberculosis work of the International health board of France.”⁶¹³

At the annual meeting of the American Red Cross in Washington on February 15, 1919, officers and committees were chosen for the year, 1919. Four members of the War Council, Henry P. Davison, Eliot Wadsworth, Cornelius N. Bliss, and George E. Scott, were made members of the Executive Committee. The officers elected were president, Woodrow Wilson; vice presidents, William H. Taft and Robert W. DeForest; treasurer, John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Treasury; counsellor, Alexander King, Solicitor General of the United States; and secretary, Dr. Stockton Axson. Frederick C. Munroe, of Salem, Massachusetts, was named general manager to succeed George E. Scott and J. Byron Deacon of Philadelphia became acting director general of the Department of Civilian Relief.⁶¹⁴

FUTURE WORK OF RED CROSS

As the Red Cross returned to a peace basis it was with the expectation of accomplishing far greater tasks than those undertaken in the pre-war period. One of the important fields of future endeavor of the Red Cross will undoubtedly be that of public health. Dr. Farrand declared that the Red Cross “has definitely entered the

field to protect our public health" since "nearly all problems of distress reduce themselves largely to terms of the physical condition of the people." The Red Cross, he states, "is going out to deal with fundamental problems of living, not simply results of the temporary disorganizations of affairs. The present organization has been tempered in the stress of the world struggle. It has accomplished impossibilities under terrific strain. In the hands of the American people it is a tried and powerful tool for human betterment. Not to use it would be unpardonable. There is no organization that has ever dreamed of being able to accomplish the things now at the door of the Red Cross."⁶¹⁵

The return to a peace basis did not mean, however, that the war work was completed. Some of the Red Cross activities ceased soon after the fighting ended; some of necessity continued for a considerable period of time. The making of supplies in the workrooms was early curtailed, the service of the canteen ended when the troops were home. On the other hand, the home service work and parts of the nursing service still had considerable work ahead of them. Further, they were entering on peace time programs which might continue indefinitely. In each and every case the first ob-

ject was to care for the tasks remaining from the war period. Other activities were taken on only as they would not lessen or interfere with the efficiency of the work in the original fields.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Not only did the American Red Cross lay plans for a great work in this country, but it played a leading part in the movement to extend and strengthen Red Cross activities the world over. Henry P. Davison went to Europe soon after the signing of the armistice and served as chairman of a committee including delegates of the Red Cross societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan which was appointed to outline a plan for world-wide extension and coördination of Red Cross activities.⁶¹⁶

Several months' work on the part of the committee resulted in the organization of The League of Red Cross Societies which is officially recognized by the principal powers and has its objects approved in article twenty-five of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Headquarters were established at Geneva where the Red Cross League might coöperate with and supplement the work of The International Red Cross Committee. Articles of association of the league were signed in Paris on May 5, 1919,

by authorized representatives of the Red Cross societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, who in the beginning made up the Board of Governors. Invitations to join the league were issued to the Red Cross societies of twenty-four countries with the hope that eventually the league might include the Red Cross societies of all the nations of the world.⁶¹⁷

As set forth in the articles of association, the league's objects are:

1. To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations, having as their purposes the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world and to secure the cooperation of such organizations for these purposes.

2. To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing the medium for bringing within reach of all people the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application.

3. To furnish the medium for coordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities.⁶¹⁸

In Iowa.—The Iowa Red Cross dropped its war time activities as the need for them passed, with a feeling that it had fully met its obliga-

tion. The State had indeed done much for the Red Cross. Incidentally many communities probably benefited much from the Red Cross. It was a means of bringing the people together, of uniting them in a common cause, of opening their eyes to new possibilities of service and helpfulness. "The one dominant feature in connection with the Red Cross", wrote one Iowa chapter historian, "is the way the organization has united the people in our community in a helpful and sympathetic spirit. It has broken down the wall of selfishness. A new and more virile patriotism is the result."⁶¹⁹

That Iowa had just reason to feel satisfied with her Red Cross record is evidenced by the tribute paid to the State by Secretary of War Baker, in the following letter to State Director Kepford:

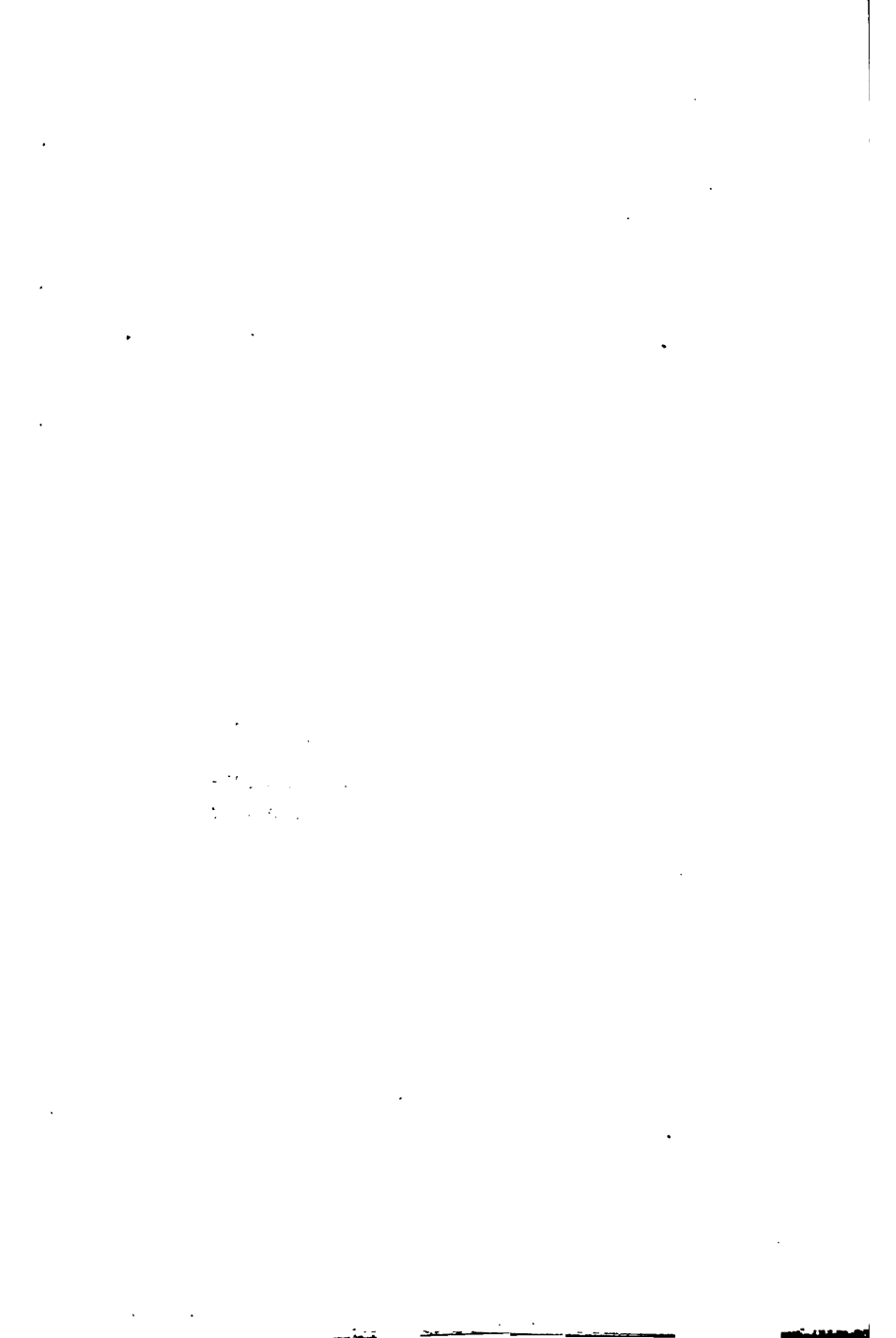
It is not only with a feeling of pleasure, but of great pride that I read of the wonderful work of the American Red Cross in the State of Iowa, and I am only too happy in having this opportunity to express the sincere appreciation of the War Department.

In all that has passed during the past two years, it is difficult to determine what has been our greatest accomplishment or achievement. We have raised a great Army and have produced supplies, not only for its use, but for the Allied Armies, on a scale that is beyond comprehension, and this Army has shown it-

self of such a high character and has a record of achievement that belittles description.

But while we are all united in praise of our Army and Navy, and what we have contributed to the world's history within the past few months, we could not have accomplished this were it not for the coordinate efforts of the people of the United States and their united and unselfish patriotism. The great American characteristic, the love of competition, has manifested itself in all communities and commonwealths, and each state, county, city or village, has striven to excel in Liberty Loans, contributions to the American Red Cross, United War Work Fund and other equally deserving causes, with results in your great state of Iowa that give you just cause for elation and bring from all the warmest words of commendation.

The United States of America has asked a great deal of the State of Iowa, but it has met all expectations promptly with the true American spirit, and I am proud of my privilege to extend to you the congratulation and expression of appreciation of the War Department.⁶²⁰



NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES AND REFERENCES

CHAPTER VIII

³²⁴ *The Des Moines Register*, June 23, 1917.

³²⁵ Lane's *Standardising War Relief in The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 34.

³²⁶ Chart of proposed organization of a typical division issued from the office of the General Manager of the American Red Cross, August, 1917.

³²⁷ See Ch. IV above.

³²⁸ Davison's *The American Red Cross in the Great War*, pp. 115, 116.

³²⁹ *American Red Cross Information*, No. 60, November 25, 1918; *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 25, p. 2.

³³⁰ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 25, p. 2.

³³¹ *American Red Cross Information*, No. 60, November 25, 1918.

³³² *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 4.

³³³ *American Red Cross Information*, No. 60, November 25, 1918.

³³⁴ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 5, p. 4.

³³⁵ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. I, No. 9, December 12, 1917, Vol. II, No. 1, January 22, No. 2, July 2, No. 9, September 16, 1918.

- ³³⁶ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 12, December 11, 1918.
- ³³⁷ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. I, No. 7, October 25, 1917; letter from Miss Eleanor M. Connolly, secretary of Dubuque chapter, to James B. Weaver, June 2, 1917.
- ³³⁸ Report of Miss Eleanor M. Connolly to A. E. Kepford; letter from A. E. Kepford to Miss Connolly, October 16, 1917.
- ³³⁹ Report of Field Secretary M. S. McMullen, April 13, 1918; *Bulletin of Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 16, p. 2.
- ³⁴⁰ *Fort Dodge Messenger*, January 4, 1917; report of Field Secretary M. S. McMullen, April 9, 1918.
- ³⁴¹ *The Burlington Hawk-Eye*, February 11, 1917, May 23, 1918; report of Field Secretary M. S. McMullen, July 6, 1918.
- ³⁴² See Ch. IV above.
- ³⁴³ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 2, February 20, 1918.
- ³⁴⁴ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 6.
- ³⁴⁵ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 5, May 4, 1918.
- ³⁴⁶ Circular letter to Iowa chapters from State director, Series A, No. 18, September 26, 1917.
- ³⁴⁷ Circular letter to Iowa chapters from State director, Series B, No. 1, January 30, 1918.
- ³⁴⁸ Files of State Director Kepford.
- ³⁴⁹ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 65.
- ³⁵⁰ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 35, p. 1.
- ³⁵¹ *Advertising Pages*, Announcement No. 1.
- ³⁵² *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 23.

³⁵³ Production reports of Central Division; *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 2.

³⁵⁴ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 3.

³⁵⁵ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 2, No. 5, p. 2.

³⁵⁶ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 2, No. 48, p. 2.

³⁵⁷ Production reports of Central Division; *Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 24.

³⁵⁸ Production reports of Central Division.

³⁵⁹ Production reports of Central Division; letter from A. E. Kepford to Lewis N. Wiggins, May 1, 1918.

³⁶⁰ Production reports of Central Division.

³⁶¹ Production reports of Central Division.

³⁶² *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 12; *The Des Moines Register*, October 6, 1918.

³⁶³ Historical reports of Sioux County and Henry County chapters to the Central Division.

³⁶⁴ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. I, No. 6, October 18, 1917; historical reports of Tama County and Clarke County chapters to the Central Division.

³⁶⁵ *The Burlington Hawk-Eye*, May 23, 1918; *The Clinton Advertiser*, December 17, 1918.

³⁶⁶ *The Sioux City Journal*, July 21, 27, 1917, November 27, 1918, January 14, 1919; *The Des Moines Register*, March 6, 1918.

³⁶⁷ *The Des Moines Register*, December 19, 1918.

³⁶⁸ *The Des Moines Register*, April 13, 1919; statement signed by twelve citizens of Cerro Gordo County before a notary, May 8, 1919, in the files of A. E. Kepford.

²⁶⁹ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 12, p. 7.

²⁷⁰ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 12, p. 1, No. 14, p. 1, No. 38, p. 1; special folder of the Central Division, March 6, 1918, C. D. A. 85.

²⁷¹ *Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 38, p. 1, No. 41, p. 5, No. 45, p. 5; *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 10, p. 2, No. 15, p. 1.

²⁷² *The Des Moines Register*, May 25, 1918; *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 10, September 28, 1918.

²⁷³ Historical reports of Clarinda, Council Bluffs, and Decatur County chapters to the Central Division; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford; report of Field Secretary Albertus Perry, June 12, 13, 1919; *Des Moines*, September, 1918, p. 30.

²⁷⁴ Leaflet issued by the Department of Development of the Central Division, October 4, 1918, C. D. A. 174; *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 32, p. 1.

²⁷⁵ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 10, September 28, 1918; circular letter to Iowa chapters from A. E. Kepford, October 8, 1918.

²⁷⁶ Copy of proclamation — circular letter sent to Iowa chapters, November 4, 1918.

²⁷⁷ Historical reports of Kingsley and Council Bluffs chapters to the Central Division; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

²⁷⁸ *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 2, February 20, 1918.

²⁷⁹ *The Motor Corps Service*, A R C 305.

²⁸⁰ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 31.

²⁸¹ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 31, 1918.

²⁸² *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 45, p. 4.

CHAPTER IX

- ³⁸³ *The Official Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 239, pp. 1, 2.
- ³⁸⁴ See Ch. III above.
- ³⁸⁵ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 21, p. 2.
- ³⁸⁶ *American Red Cross Canteen Directory*, September 1, 1918, Form No. 457.
- ³⁸⁷ *American Red Cross Canteen Directory*, September 1, 1918, Form No. 457.
- ³⁸⁸ Davison's *The American Red Cross in the Great War*, p. 43.
- ³⁸⁹ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 36, p. 4.
- ³⁹⁰ *The Official Bulletin*, Vol. I, No. 99, p. 2.
- ³⁹¹ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 8, p. 3; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 24, p. 2.
- ³⁹² *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, pp. 27, 29.
- ³⁹³ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 47, pp. 6, 7.
- ³⁹⁴ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 8, p. 3; *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 54.
- ³⁹⁵ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 24, p. 2, No. 26, p. 7; semi-annual reports of Director of Canteen Service for Central Division, Gardner Morris, for January-June, July-December, 1918, January-June, 1919.
- ³⁹⁶ Circular letter from A. E. Kepford to Iowa chapters, August 28, 1917, Series A, No. 10.
- ³⁹⁷ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 27, 1917.

³⁹⁸ Letter from A. E. Kepford to F. W. Judson, Nebraska State director, September 13, 1917.

³⁹⁹ Correspondence of the State director.

⁴⁰⁰ *American Red Cross Canteen Directory*, September 1, 1918, Form No. 457; information secured from Gardner Morris of Central Division; monthly reports of Boone chapter to Central Division. The Iowa cities listed in the canteen directory were Belle Plaine, Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Creston, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Eagle Grove, Estherville, Fort Dodge, Le Mars, Mason City, Marshalltown, Muscatine, Oelwein, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Tama, Washington, Waterloo, and Webster City.

⁴⁰¹ Monthly reports of Iowa chapters to Central Division, January to July, 1919.

⁴⁰² Monthly reports of Des Moines chapter to Central Division for January, February, April, May, and June, 1919. There was no report for March.

⁴⁰³ Questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

⁴⁰⁴ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 31, 1918.

⁴⁰⁵ *The Clinton Advertiser*, December 17, 1918.

⁴⁰⁶ Reports of Field Secretary Albertus Perry to Central Division, June 11, 12, 13, 1919.

⁴⁰⁷ Monthly reports of Iowa chapters to Central Division, January to July, 1919.

⁴⁰⁸ Historical sketch of Boone County chapter, pp. 5-9.

⁴⁰⁹ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 3, p. 4.

⁴¹⁰ Letter from J. H. Burlingame, chairman of Cherokee chapter, to A. E. Kepford, September 27, 1917; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

CHAPTER X

⁴¹¹ Lies's *Red Cross Work Among Families of Soldiers and Sailors* in the *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work*, 1917, pp. 140, 141.

⁴¹² Lies's *Red Cross Work Among Families of Soldiers and Sailors* in the *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work*, 1917, p. 141.

⁴¹³ de Schweinitz's *The Task of Civilian War Relief in The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 140.

⁴¹⁴ *Handbook of Information for Home Service Sections*, January, 1918, A R C 207, pp. 30-42. The scale of government allowances was as follows:

Class A Wife, child, or children.

(a) A wife, but no child, \$15.

(b) A wife and one child, \$25.

(c) A wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month for each additional child.

(d) No wife, but one child, \$5.

(e) No wife, but two children, \$12.50.

(f) No wife, but three children, \$20.

(g) No wife, but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month for each additional child.

Class B Grandchildren, parents, brother or sister.

(a) One parent \$10.

(b) Two parents \$20.

(c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

⁴¹⁵ de Schweinitz's *The Task of Civilian War Relief in The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 53.

⁴¹⁶ Lies's *Red Cross Work Among Families of Soldiers and Sailors* in the *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work*, 1917, pp. 141, 142; de Schweinitz's *The Task of Civilian War Relief in The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 55.

⁴¹⁷ Persons's *Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 219.

- ⁴¹⁸ Persons's *Home Service* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 219.
- ⁴¹⁹ Lee and de Schweinitz's *Home Service*, A R C 200, pp. 10-23.
- ⁴²⁰ Lee and de Schweinitz's *Home Service*, A R C 200, pp. 10-23.
- ⁴²¹ Persons's *Home Service* in *The Survey*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 397, 398.
- ⁴²² de Schweinitz's *The Task of Civilian War Relief* in *The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 285; letter from J. L. Gillin to Miss Mabel Porter, Burlington, April 24, 1918; *Proceedings of National Conference of Social Work*, 1917, p. 97.
- ⁴²³ *The American Red Cross: Organization and Activities*, March, 1916, A R C 114, p. 7.
- ⁴²⁴ *The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 94, 162.
- ⁴²⁵ *The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 96; *The Red Cross Civilian Relief Plan* in *The Survey*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 162, 163.
- ⁴²⁶ *Home Service After Eighteen Months* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 452.
- ⁴²⁷ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 61; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 3.
- ⁴²⁸ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, pp. 46, 47, 48.
- ⁴²⁹ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, p. 50.
- ⁴³⁰ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, p. 51.
- ⁴³¹ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, pp. 49, 50.
- ⁴³² *Home Service After Eighteen Months* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 451.

⁴³³ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, p. 52.

⁴³⁴ *Manual of Home Service* (Second Edition), December 17, 1917, A R C 201, pp. 48, 49.

⁴³⁵ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 27, p. 3, No. 29, p. 3.

⁴³⁶ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 29; *Home Service After Eighteen Months in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 452.

⁴³⁷ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 18, p. 4, No. 21, p. 4, No. 27, p. 3, No. 37, p. 4, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 4, 5.

⁴³⁸ Reports of J. L. Gillin for March, 1918, to June, 1919.

⁴³⁹ *Home Service After Eighteen Months in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 451.

⁴⁴⁰ Circular letter from Harvey D. Gibson to division managers, February 1, 1918.

⁴⁴¹ Report of Miss Louise Cottrell to Louis M. Cohn, April 30, 1919.

⁴⁴² Letter from D. D. Murphy, chairman of Elkader chapter, to J. L. Gillin, June 14, 1919.

⁴⁴³ Report of Miss Dorothy N. Williams to L. M. Cohn on Madison County chapter, May 5, 1919.

⁴⁴⁴ Letter from Associate Director C. C. Stillman to Dr. J. H. Burlingame, chairman of Cherokee chapter, August 21, 1918.

⁴⁴⁵ Report of Miss Ethel McLane, field representative, to L. M. Cohn, May 27, 1919.

⁴⁴⁶ Conference with Red Cross officials.

⁴⁴⁷ Devine's *The Future of Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 861.

⁴⁴⁸ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. 3, p. 53; *Home*

Service After Eighteen Months in The Survey, Vol. XLI, p. 452.

449 Conference with Red Cross officials.

450 Map of chapters in Central Division offices; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 18, p. 4; report of J. L. Gillin for March, 1919.

451 Map of chapters in Central Division offices; report of Field Secretary Albertus Perry, June 16, 1919.

452 Report of Miss Louise Cottrell to Mr. Whitson, February 13, 1919.

453 *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 26.

454 *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 27.

455 Reports of J. L. Gillin for March, 1918, to June, 1919.

456 *The Cedar Rapids Republican*, December 19, 1918.

457 *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 31, 1918; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

458 Monthly reports of Iowa chapters to Central Division, October, 1918, to April, 1919.

459 Monthly reports of Iowa chapters to Central Division, October, November, 1918.

460 Historical report of Wapello County chapter to Central Division; letter from L. A. Andrew, chairman of Wapello County chapter, to A. E. Kepford, January 2, 1919.

461 *The Des Moines Register*, January 26, 1919; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

462 *The Des Moines Register*, June 30, July 7, July 21, 1918; report of Miss Louise Cottrell, February 3, 1919; reports of Field Secretary Albertus Perry, February 13, June 16, 1919.

CHAPTER XI

463 Persons's *Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 43.

464 *Home Service After Eighteen Months in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 451.

465 Persons's *Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, pp. 43, 44; Persons's *The Contribution of the Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294; *Home Service in Town and Country*, December, 1918, A R C 212, pp. 76, 77.

466 Persons's *Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 43.

467 Persons's *The Contribution of Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294.

468 Persons's *Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 220; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 5; report of J. L. Gillin for August, 1918.

469 Persons's *The Contribution of the Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294. This covers the general plan for training home service workers used during the war. With the close of hostilities, and later the return to a peace basis, the Red Cross did not slacken but greatly increased its efforts to develop trained workers. If home service as a peace program was to be a success there was a more imperative demand than ever that trained workers be provided to handle the problems. Hence a more extensive educational program was undertaken. Institutes in some cases were lengthened and Red Cross courses were established in a number of the universities of the country.

470 *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 27, p. 2; reports of J. L. Gillin for March to December, 1918.

471 Persons's *The Contribution of the Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294.

472 Reports of John L. Gillin for September, November, December, 1918. An institute was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, beginning July 1, 1919. Council Bluffs was chosen because of its location and because of the fact that it had jurisdiction over three counties and thus offered unusual facilities for training in rural, medium sized city, and in large city work.—Letter of J. L. Gillin to Mr. A. D. Annis, chairman of the home service section of Council Bluffs chapter, May 3, 1919.

473 Reports of J. L. Gillin for April, May, June, 1918; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 11, pp. 3, 4.

474 Printed program for chapter course in home service at Sioux City, March 18, 19, 20, 1918.

475 Printed program of conference on home service, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, April 10, 11, 12, 13, 1918.

476 Report of J. L. Gillin for June, November, 1918, January, March, May, 1919; conference with Red Cross officials.

477 *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 5, p. 6; report of chapter course instructor to Central Division.

478 Persons's *The Contribution of the Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294; Devine's *The Future of Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 862.

479 Almy's *Shall We Scrap Home Service?* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 893.

480 Devine's *The Future of Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 863.

481 Gillin's *The Peace Time Program of the American Red Cross in the Proceedings of the Twentieth Iowa State Conference of Social Work*, 1919, p. 11.

482 Devine's *The Future of Home Service in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 862.

⁴⁸³ Persons's *The Contribution of the Red Cross Home Service to Organized Social Effort: Its Future* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 294; Almy's *Shall We Scrap Home Service?* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 893.

⁴⁸⁴ Farrand's *Planning Red Cross Work for Times of Peace* in *The American Review of Reviews*, Vol. LIX, p. 409; Almy's *Shall We Scrap Home Service?* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 893.

⁴⁸⁵ Palmer's *The Problem of Organization for Social Welfare in Iowa* in the *Proceedings of the Twentieth Iowa State Conference of Social Work*, 1919, p. 59.

⁴⁸⁶ *The Survey*, Vol. XLII, p. 81.

⁴⁸⁷ Johnson's *Red Cross Home Service in the Camp* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 452; *Home Service After Eighteen Months*, in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 452; Devine's *The Future of Home Service* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 865.

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⁴⁹⁰ Calcord's *Training for the Work of Civilian Relief* in the *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work*, 1917, p. 143; statement of Henry P. Davison to the chapters outlining the future policies of the American Red Cross, December 7, 1918.

⁴⁹¹ Brandt's *The Forty-Sixth National Conference* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLII, p. 449.

⁴⁹² Johnson's *Red Cross Home Service in the Camp* in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 399; Almy's "Home Service" for "Charity" in *The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 359.

⁴⁹³ Frederic Almy in a letter to *The Survey*, Vol. XLII, p. 472.

⁴⁹⁴ *The Des Moines Register*, May 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 1918.

⁴⁹⁵ Reports of J. L. Gillin for May, June, 1919.

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⁴⁹⁶ Davison's *The American Red Cross in the Great War*, p. 48.

⁴⁹⁷ *The Official Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 239, pp. 1, 2.

⁴⁹⁸ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, pp. 33, 34, 35.

⁴⁹⁹ *American Red Cross Information*, No. 52. This was a series of leaflets issued by the Red Cross telling of the activities of the organization.

⁵⁰⁰ Reports of J. L. Gillin for March, 1918, March, 1919; *Handbook of Information and Instruction for Home Service Sections*, A B C 207, pp. 115, 116.

⁵⁰¹ Johnson's *Red Cross Home Service in the Camp in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, pp. 398, 399.

⁵⁰² Report of J. L. Gillin for May, 1918.

⁵⁰³ Report of J. L. Gillin for November, 1918.

⁵⁰⁴ Information furnished by Charles H. Van Tuyl of the Central Division.

⁵⁰⁵ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 34.

⁵⁰⁶ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 53.

⁵⁰⁷ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, pp. 33-37.

⁵⁰⁸ Reports of J. L. Gillin for September, November, 1918.

⁵⁰⁹ Haynes's *Social Work at Camp Dodge in The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XVI, pp. 523, 524; *The Camp Dodger*, December 28, 1917.

⁵¹⁰ *The Camp Dodger*, March 30, 1918.

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- 515 Reports of J. L. Gillin for September, November, December, 1918; *The Camp Dodger*, December 13, 1918.
- 516 *The Camp Dodger*, April 26, July 12, 1918.
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- 520 *The Des Moines Register*, December 25, 1918.
- 521 *The Des Moines Register*, October 6, December 12, 1918.
- 522 *The Des Moines Register*, December 12, 1918. Former assistant director Rex J. Henry followed Mr. Worth as director. He left on June 10, 1919, and Leo McCarthy, who had been on the staff since November, 1918, assumed control.—Report of Mr. McCarthy for week ending June 13, 1919.
- 523 Conference with Red Cross officials.
- 524 Reports of J. L. Gillin for October, December, 1918.
- 525 Report of Wm. S. Otis, associate director, for November 26 to December 10, 1918; reports of Rex J. Henry, field director, for January 11 to January 25, 1919, and February 10 to February 25, 1919.
- 526 Report of J. L. Gillin for November, 1918.
- 527 Report of J. L. Gillin for December, 1918.
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- 529 Report of Leo McCarthy for week ending June 13, 1919;

report of John N. Zydeman, associate field director, for June, 1919.

⁵³⁰ Report of John N. Zydeman for the week ending May 10, 1919.

⁵³¹ Weekly reports of J. A. La Fortune, assistant field director in charge of physical recreation, May 3-July 26, 1919; printed program entitled "Athletic Meet for the Patients and Detachment Men of the U. S. General Hospital, No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Iowa."

⁵³² Report of D. H. Crawford, assistant field director, in charge of recreation department, for week ending June 21, 1919.

⁵³³ Report of D. H. Crawford for week ending June 14, 1919.

⁵³⁴ Report of Rex J. Henry for December 10, 1918, to January 3, 1919.

⁵³⁵ Report of D. H. Crawford for week ending July 5, 1919.

⁵³⁶ *Home Service After Eighteen Months in The Survey*, Vol. XLI, p. 451.

⁵³⁷ Report of J. L. Gillin for June, 1918.

⁵³⁸ Reports of J. L. Gillin, November, 1918, to June, 1919; letter from Miss Gertrude Maynard, community agent at Des Moines, May 3, 1919.

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⁵³⁹ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 21.

⁵⁴⁰ *Information for Nurses Desiring to Enroll with the Red Cross*, A R C 703, pp. 3, 4. This was a pamphlet issued in March, 1919, by the Department of Nursing, Washington, D. C.

⁵⁴¹ *The Red Cross Nursing Service*, A R C 710, pp. 1-11. This was a pamphlet issued April 1, 1919, by the Department of Nursing, Washington, D. C., dealing with committees and administrative branches of the nursing service and their relationships.

- ⁵⁴² *The Red Cross Nursing Service*, A R C 710, pp. 1-11.
- ⁵⁴³ Conference with Red Cross officials; *The American Red Cross Nursing Service—Duties of Committees—Directory*, A R C 159, p. 10. This was a pamphlet issued by the American Red Cross, July 12, 1917.
- ⁵⁴⁴ *Information for Nurses Desiring to Enroll With the Red Cross*, A R C 703, p. 3.
- ⁵⁴⁵ *Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 57. The age limit was reduced from 25 years during the war.—*Information for Nurses Desiring to Enroll With the Red Cross*, A R C 703, pp. 4, 5, 6.
- ⁵⁴⁶ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 26, p. 3.
- ⁵⁴⁷ Davison's *The American Red Cross in the Great War*, pp. 79, 80, 81.
- ⁵⁴⁸ Davison's *The American Red Cross in the Great War*, pp. 81, 82, 83, 84.
- ⁵⁴⁹ *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 55; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 36, p. 3.
- ⁵⁵⁰ *Sioux City Journal*, April 5, 1918; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 18, p. 1.
- ⁵⁵¹ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 23, p. 1.
- ⁵⁵² *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 23, p. 1, No. 34, p. 1; *The Des Moines Register*, June 9, 1918; conference with Red Cross officials.
- ⁵⁵³ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 24, p. 4, No. 25, p. 1.
- ⁵⁵⁴ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 36, p. 3.
- ⁵⁵⁵ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 25, p. 5.

⁵⁵⁶ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 23, pp. 1, 2.

⁵⁵⁷ *The Des Moines Register*, June 9, 16, 21, 1918; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye*, June 16, 1918; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 27, p. 4, No. 24, p. 1, No. 25, p. 1.

⁵⁵⁸ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 29, p. 1; *The Des Moines Register*, August 14, 1918.

⁵⁵⁹ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 36, pp. 2, 3.

⁵⁶⁰ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 36, p. 1.

⁵⁶¹ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 45, p. 5.

⁵⁶² *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 46, p. 3.

⁵⁶³ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the Great War*, p. 32; *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. III, p. 61.

⁵⁶⁴ Conference with Red Cross officials.

⁵⁶⁵ *First Aid Instruction*, A R C 301. This was a pamphlet issued December 5, 1917, by the First Aid Division of the Bureau of Medical Service in the Department of Military Relief, Washington, D. C.

⁵⁶⁶ *Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick*, A R C 704. This was a pamphlet issued February 12, 1918, by the Department of Nursing, Washington, D. C.

⁵⁶⁷ *Home Dietetics*, A R C 705. This pamphlet was issued February 14, 1918, by the Bureau of Dietitian Service, Department of Nursing, Washington, D. C.

⁵⁶⁸ *Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick*, A R C 704; *Home Dietetics*, A R C 705.

569 Questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford; historical report of Council Bluffs chapter to Central Division.

570 *The Des Moines Register*, November 20, 1918.

571 Leaflet sent out by the American Red Cross explaining the purpose of the nursing survey; *Nationwide Survey of Nursing Resources—Handbook of Information*. The letter was a mimeographed set of instructions sent to chapters by the Central Division.

572 Leaflet sent out by the American Red Cross explaining the purpose of the nursing survey.

573 *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 1; leaflet sent out by the American Red Cross explaining the purpose of the nursing survey.

574 *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 7, No. 7, p. 6; *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 14, p. 2.

575 Summary—Nursing Survey Report—April 1, 1918, Central Division. This was a mimeographed report on the survey sent to chapters by the Central Division.

576 *Tenth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross*, p. 39; *Twelfth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross*, p. 10.

577 *Twelfth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross*, pp. 20, 21.

578 *Twelfth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross*, p. 11.

579 *Town and Country Nursing Service*, A R C 117. This folder was issued by the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

580 *Town and Country Nursing Service*, A R C 117; conference with Red Cross officials.

581 *Twelfth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross*, p. 11; conference with Red Cross officials.

582 Conference with Red Cross officials.

583 Information from Bureau of Nursing, Central Division.

CHAPTER XIV

584 *The Red Cross Magazine*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, p. 11; *The American Red Cross: What It Is and What It Does*, p. 9.

585 *The American Red Cross: What It Is and What It Does*, p. 9; *The Des Moines Register*, February 15, June 17, 1918; *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603. A special enrollment circular was issued by the Board of Development, Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1918.

586 *The Red Cross Magazine*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, p. 15.

587 *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 28.

588 *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 4, p. 7; *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 27.

589 *The Bulletin of the Central Division of the American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 5, p. 5, No. 37, p. 2; *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 2, February 20, 1918.

590 *The Work of the American Red Cross*, No. I, p. 29; *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603, pp. 3, 4, 5; *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 8, p. 2.

591 *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 2, pp. 1, 2.

592 *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2; *The Des Moines Register*, December 8, 1917; questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

593 *The Des Moines Register*, June 17, August 7, 1918.

594 *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 30, p. 6; report in Central Division files showing membership of all divisions and States.

595 *The Des Moines Register*, August 7, September 1, 1918.

⁵⁹⁶ *The Des Moines Register*, September 1, 1918; letter from A. E. Kepford to Mrs. Grace E. Rhynsburger, Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 8, 1919.

⁵⁹⁷ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, pp. 14, 15.

⁵⁹⁸ Records in the office of the Central Division.

⁵⁹⁹ *The American Red Cross: What It Is and What It Does*, p. 10.

⁶⁰⁰ *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603, pp. 9, 10.

⁶⁰¹ *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603, pp. 9, 10, 11; *Manual on War Relief Activities for Schools*, A R C 602, pp. 3, 4, 5. This pamphlet was issued by the Bureau of Development, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1917.

⁶⁰² *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603, p. 11.

⁶⁰³ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. I, No. 38, p. 1.

⁶⁰⁴ *The Work of the American Red Cross During the War*, p. 25.

⁶⁰⁵ Records in the Office of the Central Division.

⁶⁰⁶ *The Des Moines Register*, June 17, 1918; *Jefferson Herald*, January 15, 1919.

⁶⁰⁷ *The Des Moines Register*, June 17, 1918.

⁶⁰⁸ *The Red Cross Magazine*, Vol. XIV, pp. 13, 14.

⁶⁰⁹ *The Work and Spirit of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 603, p. 8.

⁶¹⁰ Dean's *Our Schools in War Time — and After*, pp. 192, 193.

⁶¹¹ Dean's *Our Schools in War Time — and After*, pp. 193, 194, 195.

⁶¹² *Peace Program of the Junior Red Cross*, A R C 608. This was a circular issued by the Department of Junior Membership, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1919.

CHAPTER XV

⁶¹³ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 7, pp. 1, 2.

⁶¹⁴ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 9, pp. 1, 2.

⁶¹⁵ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 7, p. 1; Farrand's *Planning Red Cross Work for Times of Peace in The American Review of Reviews*, Vol. LIX, pp. 409, 410.

⁶¹⁶ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 10, p. 1.

⁶¹⁷ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 23, pp. 1, 2, 8.

Article XXV of the Covenant reads: "The members of the league agree to encourage and promote establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations, having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."—*The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 21, p. 5.

⁶¹⁸ *The Red Cross Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 23, pp. 1, 2, 8.

⁶¹⁹ Questionnaire sent to Iowa chapters by A. E. Kepford.

⁶²⁰ *The Bulletin of the Central Division American Red Cross*, Vol. II, No. 10, p. 4; *The Red Cross Herald*, Vol. II, No. 14.

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